THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

A SPECK OF WAR

The Spanish Gunboats—Decisive Measures on the Part of the Government—The Vessels to be Libelled To-day by the District Attorney—The Flotilla Nearly Ready for Sea.

The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. *Times* says in that paper to-day:—

The Spanish gunboats complication will soon assume a new phase, which will bring the matter to a point where its final and speedy disposition will be apparent. As has been stated heretofore in this correspondence, the detention of the gunboats to the present moment has been on an executive order of the Navy Department, which has kept an armed surveillance over them. Without taking actual possession, this action has been based on the complaint of the Peruvian Minister, Colonel Freyre, who alleges that the gunboats will release other Spanish vessels now on guard on the coast of Cuba, and which will thus be enabled to proceed against Peru. This technical custody was sufficient so long as the boats were unfinished, but eleven of them are now ready to be turned over to the Spanish authorities. The demand of the Spanish Minister for their release is daily expected, and the case will then, without doubt, be taken into the courts for regular proceedings under the Neutrality act. Peru will then have an opportunity to make her complaint good. If she fails to do so the release of the vessels will probably follow. The Cuban question cannot affect it one way or the other, for Cuba having no status, is not known in the matter. This, I believe, is the determination of the Government, and there seems to be no other mode of procedure. To be detained on legal grounds the vessels must be lawfully condemned in regular course of proceedings under the Neutrality act; and, however the result may affect the Cuban cause, the country may look to see nothing done that does not comport strictly with the law. Judge Pierrepont, District Attorney, has been here, and if some of the people who are anxious to know what his business was will now watch the gunboats they will probably find out.

The *Times* further says:—

To-day the civil officers of the National Government will take sudden and summary possession of the thirty newly-built Spanish gunboats which have so long been a terror perspectively to patriotic Cubans. The vessels will be libelled in accordance with telegraphic instructions received by United States District Attorney Edwards Pierrepont, yesterday, from Washington, which are very terse and explicit. Early this morning writs of attachment will be properly made out against each of the gunboats separately and collectively, which will subsequently be placed in the hands of Marshal S. R. Harlow for execution. Probably before 12 o'clock to-day the entire flotilla will be in charge of Deputy Marshals, to whose custody it will be transferred by the Brooklyn Navy Yard authorities, who have maintained a close surveillance over them during the past few weeks. It is understood that this action on the part of the Government, although now made public for the first time, has long had the serious consideration of the Cabinet. It was doubtless hastened by the fact that nearly all of the gunboats were ready for sea, and the Spanish Minister, Senor Roberts, recently e a demand for their release, in order to enable m to start on their warlike mission.

On Saturday last Judge Pierrepont visited Wash- gton for the purpose of consulting the President n regard to certain public matters connected with is office, among which was the Spanish fleet. After is return to this city the District Attorney received notice from the gunboat contractors to the effect at the thirty vessels would all be in seagoing con- ition within a few days, the substance of which he communicated by telegraph to President Grant and Secretary Fish. To this he received a reply directing him to libel the boats, and to submit them to the United States Circuit Court to decide the question whether they were designed with a view to making war on a nation at peace with this country.

It will doubtless be remembered that public attention was first called to the boats by the Peruvian Minister, Colonel Frere, who made a complaint against them in June last, claiming that they were intended for warlike use against the republic of which he is a representative. The immediate result of the complaint was to order Admiral Godon to detail United States vessels and men to watch the suspected vessels, and to prevent them from taking a surreptitious departure from this port. Several of the craft were on he stocks at the time, but as fast as they were inished they were conveyed from the various shipyards, where they were being built, to the Delamater Iron Works, at the foot of Thirteenth street, North river, where they were fitted out with their machinery. The armament for the formidable flotilla was despatched to Cuba in September last, nd it was hoped by the Spanish Government that the essels would be able to leave the Narrows and ndy Hook in their wake with as much ease as the mer Euterpe, which was allowed to sail from e for Havana with her ordnance and ordnance res as a cargo.

The seizure of the boats will be sorely felt by ain, particularly as it comes just on the eve of eir contemplated departure for hostile service on coast of Cuba. It is probable that the complaint inst them will remain in Court for many weeks, if months, before a decision is rendered, during ch time the flotilla will be obliged to remain here state of inactivity.

the regular naval intelligence in yesterday's ers appeared the announcement of the arrival at port of a Spanish steamer. It was very brief, probably created no suspicion of the object of vessel in these waters, being as follows:—"Ar- , Spanish war steamer Pizarro, Captain Evar- Casariega, Havana, six days, mounts six guns has a crew of three hundred and fifty officers men, all well." The steamer was here for the ose of acting as a convoy to the gunboats in case overnment did not interfere and prevent them going to sea.

first convoy was to consist of five boats, whose rs and crew were to be obtained from among lus number on board of the war steamer.

of the thirty to be built are completed and e got ready for sea in a day and a half. remains to be done to them but to furnish d provisions. The remaining fifteen are approaching completion, and it is expected whole flotilla will be finished within seven- s.

WINNEPEG.

of the Expulsion of Governor McDou- all—He Applies to Canada for Arms.

cent number of the St. Paul *Press* gives the g account from a correspondent stationed in of the expulsion of Governor McDougall Red River territory:—

y evening, the 2d inst., a company of Red ry surrounded the Hudson Bay Company's his place, where Governor McDougall and ff were quartered, and notified his Excel- party to leave the Territory by 9 o'clock morning.

nor demanded a parley, but was in- the troops had come to execute an order old a council.

at 9 o'clock yesterday morning the troops stockade, arrested and securely bound allett, guide to Colonel Dennis, Surveyor- whereupon the Governor and party made horses and wagons, and evacuated the fort further warning. The entire party recrossed rnational boundary, and are at this time en- on United States soil near the place, out of the enemy's guns. The troops conducted es throughout in the most soldierlike and anner, not indulging in a single excess or essary demonstration, nor an expression ul to the unfortunate executive party.

I tely after the Governor and party had recrossed the boundary a portion of the troops started for headquarters, taking with them Hallett, the prisoner guide, while the captain, with the residue of his command, went into camp near the international boundary to observe the movements of the expelled officials.

A king without a kingdom is said to be poorer than a peasant. And I can assure you that a live Governor, with a full complement of officials and menials, from Attorney-General down to cooks and scullions, without one poor foot of territory, is a spectacle sufficiently sad to move the hardest heart.

I am informed that Mr. McDougall intends to send the ladies and children of the party back to Canada, while he will remain near the much coveted territory and await the turn of events.

It has been intimated that the Governor has secured the services of four citizens of the United States to carry a message to the Canadian Government, across the country, via Superior. He will call upon the home Government for troops and munitions of war to enable him to enter and govern his territory. The Canadian Government will, it is said, apply to the Government at Washington for a permit to move troops, etc., through United States territory, inasmuch as this is absolutely the only route by which they can reach the Red river. But as these troops are to be used against British subjects now in arms against Canadian rule, it is not at all probable that our Government will be so extremely obliging to our very dear friends during our late troubles.

The only paper published in the Red river settlements is in the interest of the Canadian Government, and for some months past has been misrepresenting the actual condition of affairs in the territory—representing this rising of the people as the act of a few ignorant half-breeds—when, in fact, it is well known here that the Red river people, of all nationalities, are united almost to a man. True, as yet, only some 500 men are in arms, but those who remain neutral cannot be induced to take up arms on the Canadian side, and should coercion be attempted the rising will be general, and the Indians are ready to make common cause with the people.

All is orderly and quiet in the settlements and the rights of persons and property respected. The troops are well supplied by voluntary donations from the people remaining at home.

In addition to the above, we are indebted to Hon. J. C. Stoever for the following extract from a private letter containing further particulars of the affair:—

The insurrection is in full blast. A provisional government has been formed, with John Bruce at the head as President, and Louis Riell Commander-in-chief of the force. Governor McDougall passed through here last Saturday evening. While here he was waited upon by a deputation, who presented him a communication from the "National Committee," warning him to return. The Governor and party proceeded to the Hudson Bay Company's fort or trading post, about two miles north of here, and put up for the night. Sunday morning he sent forward Captains Cameron and Provencher to reconnoitre and ascertain the exact position of affairs. They proceeded unmolested as far as Stinking river, the headquarters of the insurrectionary forces, when they were stopped and conducted back over the line under guard, and the same party then waited upon Governor McDougall and his party, and ordered them to return over the line, and gave them till 9 o'clock this morning to move. Twenty mounted men, fully armed, camped on the ground, waiting to enforce their order this morning if not complied with by the Governor. This morning, however, the Governor and suite returned to this side of the line. I am happy to say, however, that the whole affair was conducted in a most courteous manner; not an insult given, and no unnecessary exultations or demonstrations on either side. How the affair will terminate is difficult to tell.

The insurgents seem to be determined. I am informed by Captain Donaldson and Mr. Moorehead, who have just come through from Fort Gerry, that there are between four hundred and five hundred men under arms and encamped at Stinking river. Scouts are all over the country, and all thoroughfares carefully guarded. Freighting and the ordinary pursuits of business progress as though the country was in the enjoyment of profound peace. Property is respected, and nobody interfered with who minds his own business. These are true, unvarnished facts, as near as I can learn, without any of the embellishments of prejudice. I understand the Governor contemplates sending the ladies back to St. Paul to-morrow morning. He will then, most likely, await further developments before deciding upon his course.

IMPORTANT DECISION.

The Question of the Title to Succession.

An important decision has recently been made by the Supreme Court through Judge Agnew, on an appeal from the Orphans' Court of Philadelphia.

Joseph M. Davis claims a conveyance to certain real estate on the ground that he is the owner, by succession to his wife, of the fund invested in its purchase. The fact of a purchase does not change the nature of the investment, that is fixed by the law itself authorizing the investment. The question before us is upon the title to the succession, not the nature of the subject of investment. This must depend on the law. The Act of 1832 had provided for investments in certain stocks and in "real securities." The Act of 13th April, 1854, enlarged the subjects of investment by extending them to ground rents and other real estate. It provides as follows:—"It shall be lawful for any trustee, committee, or guardian, to invest money in ground rents or other real estate, by leave of the proper court, under proceedings as provided in the act to which this is a supplement." So far the law authorizes the purchase of real estate, and protects the guardian. Woodward's Appeal, 2 Wr. 322. Then, to protect the ward, it proceeds:—"Provided, that it shall be the opinion of the Court that such investment will be for the advantage of the estate; and no change be made in the course of succession by such changes of investment as regards the heirs or next of kin of the *cestui que* trust." Thus the ownership of the fund is protected and its succession regulated, notwithstanding the subject of investment be real estate.

The whole transaction as proved is, that a marriage was in contemplation, that the parties, Mrs. Woodward, her daughter, and Mr. Davis, made an arrangement for the purchase of the house, and applied to the witness, the executor of Mr. Kitchen, from whose estate the funds were to come, for the money to pay for the house, and that Mrs. Woodward went into the Orphans' Court and obtained an authority to make the investment. Now what did this settle? A marriage settlement must settle something in some way. But what did this settle? Was there a settlement by Mr. Davis of the property on Miss Kitchen, to herself and her heirs, or was it a settlement by Miss Kitchen on herself, and with his consent? There is not a word of truth on this point. There is evidence of the purchase of the property by common consent, and, no doubt, for the purpose of providing a home for the young couple when they should be married, but what evidence is there of a conversion of the fund from personalty into realty, and of an agreement to discharge the guardian from liability under the decree of the Orphans' Court? Clearly, there is not a particle. To bind Davis, by a settlement of the property as a realty on his wife, clearly his assent must have been given to a change in the succession by the conversion of the fund to his prejudice. The parol evidence shows no such agreement, and still less does the deed; that exhibits no trust whatever for Miss Kitchen. The deed is made to Mrs. Woodward herself, and discloses no trust. If it were not for her description as guardian, the deed would not even indicate the source from which the purchase money came. But if there were any evidence of Davis' consent to the conversion of the sum paid on the property by Mrs. Woodward, there is positively no proof whatever that he consented that the mortgage charged on the property should not be paid out of the personal estate after it had actually vested in him. Woodward's Appeal, 2 Wright, decides that this money was rightfully taken from the estate to protect the guardian against the mortgage. That could be justified only on the ground that she had rightfully invested the former money in the purchase. As an investment this does no harm, and changes no one's rights. Davis, being entitled to the money, has only to follow it into the property. But if he cannot follow it into the property because of a conversion of the fund and a change in the succession, it can only be on the ground that he has consented to the conversion and to change the right of succession into inheritance by descent, and of this there is no evidence whatever.

A CANARD.

The Woman who Cut Her Throat and was Boxed Up and Sent Home.

In Washington correspondence and also in some of our contemporaries a story has been published to the effect that a young lady in September last committed suicide. A person "in high position" after her death went to the house where she died, and by a large bribe succeeded in keeping the affair secret and employed an undertaker who placed the remains in the coffin and shipped them by railroad to her former home in the West. This story occasioned, when published, much surprise that such a case could have occurred and have been successfully hushed up, or that indeed a corpse could be removed from the locality pointed to without exciting suspicion and inquiry. The statement in one paper intimated that the Coroner was cognizant of the facts, but had also been bribed, a statement which none who know him would believe for an instant, yet, nevertheless, one calculated to do injustice to him with those by whom he is not so well known. It is but justice to that officer to say that had he received any intimation of a case of that or any other kind, requiring his attention, an investigation—and a thorough one—would have followed. However, when this story was published, he immediately set to work to ascertain the truth or falsity of the statement, and consulting with Major Richards, they determined to work up the case, and accordingly Major Richards and some of his officers set about it. The officers and the Coroner, we learn, have satisfied themselves that there is no truth whatever in the story; that about the time named (the day of General Rawlins' funeral, September 9), no corpse was taken on any of the railroad trains leaving this city, nor, indeed, during the month without the exhibition of a certificate from a physician; that those which were shipped were of persons well known, whose deaths were regularly certified to, and that, in fact, the whole story is without foundation.

In investigating the matter they find reason to believe that the story was put afloat with the object of damaging the character of the head of a bureau of the Interior Department. They will probably be able to make some important developments in regard to the authorship of the canard.—*Washington Star, last evening.*

"A NATIONAL DEBT A NATIONAL BLESSING."

From the Chicago Advocate.

The following statement, by a friend of fair-play who is perfectly conversant with the matter of which he writes, is a contribution to the financial history of our war-period which deserves to be put on record:—

To the Commercial Editor of the Advance:—

I notice that the recent publication in your columns of a letter from Mr. Jay Cooke, approving your proposed plan for the resuming of specie payments, has revived the very silly custom on the part of a portion of the press of attributing to that gentleman the bald, unqualified declaration that "a national debt is a national blessing." Mr. Cooke never made such a declaration, and the eminent service he rendered our country at a time when financial ability, energy, and foresight were quite as essential to the nation's preservation as good generalship, entitles him at least to immunity from persistent misrepresentation at the hands of reputable journals.

During the four years of the war Mr. Cooke, as fiscal agent of the Government, negotiated the following loans:—

First twenty-five loan	$513,000,000
Seven-thirty loan	830,000,000
Other loans	300,000,000
Total	$1,643,000,000

The Government had failed utterly to popularize its own loans, its treasury was empty, and Mr. Cooke entered upon his great task at the request of the administration and not at his own solicitation. The compensation he received was not one-fourth as much as European governments pay their financial agents for similar services with less risk. Mr. Cooke's principal reward came in the shape of that financial prestige and reputation, both here and in Europe, which have placed his firm at the head of the moneyed interest on this continent and poured into his New York, Philadelphia, and Washington banking-houses a volume of unsolicited business which could not fail to result in a great accumulation of wealth.

The "National Blessing" pamphlet was one of a series issued by Mr. Cooke in the interest of the public credit and the sale of bonds. Previous ones had treated of "How to Organize a National Bank," and "How Our Debt may be Paid," and the one in question was entitled, "*How* our National Debt *may be* a National Blessing." It was written by Mr. Samuel Wilkeson, formerly of the New York *Tribune*, and published with the approval of Mr. Cooke. The pamphlet was issued for a definite end, and it accomplished its purpose perfectly. It was in the winter of '64-5; the debt had reached a prodigious figure; confidence in an early termination of the war was at a low ebb; the disloyal press all over the land was indulging in the most doleful prognostications as to the "crushing debt," the "awful mortgage upon us and our children," etc. So nearly universal was this cry that the most cheerful became despondent; the loans drooped: it was almost impossible to dispose of the bonds or maintain their standing in the market, and financial croakers multiplied like the frogs in Egypt. The prevalent despondency at home depressed the spirits of our troops in the field, and the means to carry on the war daily became harder to obtain. Under these circumstances it was a necessity that some one should present the bright side of the financial situation, and turn attention to the incidental benefits of that growing debt which was represented to be an unmixed curse and an intolerable burden. To do this in the only effective way was of course inconsistent with the traditional and helpless dignity of a great government, and Mr. Cooke, as the Government's agent, with the quick eye of a sensible business man, undertook to show the people, through his famous pamphlet, that they were more scared than hurt by the national debt. He knew that his document must have a striking title and present the subject in a popular manner in order to make any impression on the preoccupied public mind. He did not propose to publish a critical essay on political economy, nor did he profess to treat the matter judicially giving equal prominence to the dark and the bright features of the debt question. He spoke as an advocate, his purpose being to aid the Government in selling its bonds to doubting and reluctant lenders of money. It was not his business to hold up the gloomy side. He presented the cheerful part of the picture, and purposely left the unpleasant portion untouched. Mr. Cooke was perfectly aware, and never dreamed of teaching otherwise, that, as a general proposition, debt of the individual or of the nation is an evil, but, having the debt upon us, he sought to show that, "if rightly managed," its burden would be comparatively light and its benefits many. Perhaps a more felicitous title for the paper, considering its scope and aim, would have been, "In What Particulars a National Debt may be a National Blessing"—much as one might with perfect propriety write an essay on "the blessings of labor," although the necessity for manual toil is popularly regarded as an evil. It is not difficult to controvert some of the minor arguments of the pamphlet referred to, just as fallacies may be found in the financial writings of professed political economists, but in its general enumeration and estimate of the advantages to accrue from the national debt, partially offsetting its hardships, the paper was substantially correct and sound.

Mr. Cooke, in issuing his pamphlet, expected to encounter a storm of criticism and abuse from journals of the New York *Herald* school, and politicians like Brick Pomeroy, and he was not disappointed; but his object was accomplished, and he could afford to pay the price. The Copperhead press abandoned their assaults upon the public credit, and engaged in a fierce onslaught on the Cooke pamphlet. All the resources of denunciation and ridicule were exhausted in demolishing the doctrine that "A national debt *is* a national blessing"—a doctrine Mr. Cooke never advanced, and hence a man of straw. More than a million copies of the pamphlet were circulated and read among the people, and the effect of the wide-spread discussion was to aid materially in lifting the public mind out of the dumps, in giving a new impetus to the sale of bonds, and in restoring confidence in the ability of the nation to stand erect under its load.

The leading positions taking by the writer of the "National Blessing" pamphlet were these:—(1) With our resources the debt can be easily and certainly paid; (2) the Government securities furnish a widely diffused and easily available cash capital, ready at all times for the uses of business enterprise; (3) these securities constitute the best possible savings bank for workingmen, widows and orphans; (4) the debt furnishes the only sound basis for a system of uniform national currency; (5) the annual savings to the people by such a national currency based on the debt will nearly pay the interest on the debt; (6) the public debt, diffused throughout all the States and among all political parties, will serve as a bond of union and a check to partisan violence; (7) this generation should not be required to pay the whole of the debt; (8) our revenue system should be materially modified, we should cease counting the people's teaspoons, and collect our internal tax from a few articles, spirits, wine, and tobacco being the leading ones; (9) increased population and increased manufactures will constantly lighten the debt burden by diffusing it; (10) we should make Europe contribute to our revenue by levying an excise tax on exported cotton and petroleum.

From this outline of the doctrines presented in the pamphlet and this explanation of the occasion of its issue, the reader can judge of the fairness of those who improve every opportunity to refer to Jay Cooke as the author of the doctrine that a national debt is a national blessing. G. W. M.

Chicago, Nov. 10, 1869.

POISON.

An Attempt to Murder an Entire Family.

From the Providence Journal, Nov. 22.

Hiram A. Briggs, of Pawtucket, was arrested on Friday night by Officer Rex, charged with an attempt to poison his whole family, consisting of his wife, two daughters, and a son and grandchild, by putting arsenic in the flour. He was brought before the Court of Magistrates, Justice Shove, on Saturday morning, and, waiving an examination, was placed under bonds in the sum of $10,000 to appear before the same Court for examination on Saturday, 27th inst., Messrs. C. F. Allen, of this place, and A. Wall, of Providence, being his bondsmen.

It is alleged in the warrant on which he was arrested that Briggs purchased arsenic of Messrs. Abbott & Green, on Pleasant street, and mixed it with the flour of which the bread was made for family use, and three members of his family were made sick by eating of this poisoned bread, and a physician was called, who said they were poisoned, and, on analyzing the bread, it was stated that arsenic was found in it of sufficient quantity to destroy life, if much of it had been eaten. Complaint being made by Mrs. Briggs of an attempt to poison and murder herself and her children, by her husband, he was arrested on this charge, as before stated, and held to bail until the charge is investigated by the Court, next Saturday.

Mr. Briggs is senior partner of the firm of H. A. Briggs & Co., dealers in cotton waste and paper stock, on Exchange place, opposite the railroad station, where they have been located some twenty years past, and it is well known to everybody in town, and it is also generally known here, that there has been trouble in his family for some time past, proceeding, as it is alleged, from his cruelty to his wife and children, and neglecting them for others who have no legal claim on him.

THE METHODISTS.

Investigation of the Frauds in the Book Concern.

Although public excitement over the gigantic frauds in the Methodist Book Concern has nearly faded out, the investigation has been going on with unabated industry. Not only have the General Book Committee of the Methodist Episcopal Church given the difficulties their undivided attention for two weeks, but they have also been labored over for forty-two days by a sub-committee of three, assisted by an expert accountant. The following is the cautious report adopted by the committee:—

We, the Book Committee appointed by the General Conference of 1868, being convened in New York, to attend to the "publishing interests" of the M. E. Church, have had our attention called to alleged losses and frauds connected with the New York Book Concern, and after a careful investigation and serious inquiry into the business of the house, during a session of two weeks, and availing ourselves of the labors and investigations of a sub-committee previously appointed, have reached the following judgment, which, for the information of the Church and of the Conferences, we embody in the following resolution, to wit:—

Resolved, 1. That it is our deliberate judgment that the last exhibit of the agents is a true and reliable statement of the financial responsibility and solvency of the Book Concern at New York.

2. That though the agents have bought paper and other materials for the Printing Department mainly through paper dealers or middlemen, yet it does not appear by any facts before the committee that the Concern has suffered any serious loss by such mode of making purchases.

3. That the investigation of the affairs and business of the bindery has satisfied the committee that there has been great mismanagement in this department, and that serious losses have occurred therein.

4. That the general management of the business of the Book Concern in all matters involving its credit or integrity is such as to meet the approval of the Committee and command the confidence of the public.

Signed by the members present.

—*N. Y. Tribune, this morning.*

EXCITING SCENE.

Sensation in Court—A Woman Throws Sulphuric Acid About in a Reckless Manner.

From the Bedford (Pa.) Gazette.

The court-room on Monday afternoon last was the scene of an unusual and exciting occurrence. A young lady who had been cruelly wronged, and who had sought redress through the strong arm of the law, and finding that process a rather tedious one according to her notions, undertook to take the case out of the hands of the court and jury, by inflicting a sudden and terrible punishment on the young man who had robbed her of a virtuous name. Several hours before the tragic scene in the court-room the young lady in question had procured at one of our drug stores a quantity of sulphuric acid, which she put into a common tin-cup, and carefully concealed the same under her shawl. She took a chair inside the bar with her attorneys, and when her betrayer came into her presence, she motioned him to come to her, and when he had reached the proper distance she threw the contents of the cup at him, intending to strike him in the face, but, as he dodged, the greater portion of the acid was received on his head. This scene created quite a buzz in the court room. Lawyers in the vicinity of the affair had their broadcloth ruined, for wherever the acid touched a brilliant scarlet was produced. The young lady was immediately arrested and sent to jail, while the injured youth was placed under medical treatment, and is now doing well. Subsequently the woman was taken out of jail, and held in $1000 bail for her appearance at the Quarter Sessions.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Oyer and Terminer—Judges Peirce and Paxson.

THE CHESNUT STREET BRIDGE MURDER.

In the course of the trial of Edward Smith for the murder of John Hughes, on the Chesnut street bridge, on the night of the 2d of October last, the principal testimony adduced by the Commonwealth yesterday was that of the boy John Conway, who said he went upon the bridge with Smith and saw him approach Hughes and scuffle with him; after wandering about Market street for some time they returned to the bridge and found a crowd standing around Hughes, who was found lying upon the pavement dead; Conway said to Smith, "This is the man you killed," and Smith answered, "Yes I did, but for God's sake don't tell;" Conway again said, "Then you'd better throw your knife away," and the prisoner replied, "I did throw it away;" they remained upon the spot until an officer arrived and the body was taken away, and then they went to Twenty-third and Chesnut streets.

This morning the trial was resumed, and the following additional testimony was given:—

John Hucksley, a conductor on the Walnut and Chesnut Streets Railway, testified that on the night of the 2d of October last he left the depot at Forty-second street, coming east, about 10·30 o'clock, and as he was crossing the bridge he saw a man lying there as if intoxicated, but never supposing him to be dead, passed on; when making his return trip he saw the man still lying there, nearly an hour later; a number of persons were standing about at that time.

Patrick McGinn, another conductor on the Chesnut and Walnut streets road, said that this night he started upon his trip into the city at ten minutes past nine o'clock; upon returning he also saw what he supposed to be a drunken man lying on the north side of the bridge.

John Hope, a lad of sixteen, sworn, testified—I live at No. 127 South Twenty-fourth street; I remember the night John Hughes was killed on the Chesnut street bridge; I knew the prisoner; I saw him that night at the corner of Twenty-third and Chesnut streets, about 8 or half-past; O'Hara was then with him; Smith and O'Hara went upon the bridge, and a little while afterwards Conway went on the bridge, and I staid at the corner of Twenty-third street about half an hour; I then met Conway and Smith coming down together, Smith having something under his arm, and I went to see what was the matter; it was a shawl Smith had; he said he had knocked a man down and kicked him in the guts, and had taken the shawl from him; we three went into Bagula's grocery store, and Smith wanted to see if Bagula knew anything about the shawl; Mr. Bagula said it belonged to a colored girl, and Smith said if she would come to his house she could get it; we went to Smith's house, and then returned to the bridge; Smith went up first, Conway second, and I last; when I got up I saw a man coming on the south side of the bridge; I saw Smith and this man quarreling, fighting; Smith went towards him; I don't know whether the man had said anything; I saw the man hit Smith and Smith hit the man; Smith hit him in the left breast; they were fighting together about five minutes or so, and then the man hallooed that he was going away; I heard come from him a squeak or squeal; when they parted, Smith came towards me; Smith came to me and said, "I have run a knife into him;" Conway, Smith, and I were the only persons on the bridge at that time; the man went west, and we boys went east; I heard him squeal only once; when Smith came from the man, he walked; went from Hart's to Twenty-third and Chesnut; from there to Market street, and then to West Philadelphia; went to Oyster Jack's; Smith called for three drinks; when he went down for ale Smith went out, and we went after him, without drinking the ale; we went up Market street to another tavern; I went down Market to Thirtieth; down Thirtieth to Chesnut, by myself; I was crossing the bridge to Twenty-third street; I saw a man laying there on the bridge between Thirtieth and the top of the bridge on the north side; nobody was there; I came over to Twenty-third and Chesnut, and commenced talking to Johnny Regan; a couple of men came along; said there was a man dead on the other side of the bridge; they told me to go ahead and get a policeman at the West Chester depot; I went, and met Smith and Conway at Thirtieth and Chesnut; I spoke to them; I told them there was a man laying dead up there; I told them I was going after a police officer; I could not find any; I came back to where the man was laying; there was a crowd around; Smith and Conway were standing there; then they sent Conway and me to the New York depot after another officer; I found one; Officer Mulherron; I returned with him; Officer Mulherron sent me up to the Hall for a stretcher and a couple of officers; I went and came back; I met Officer Mulherron; he told me he had sent him on a car; I came down Thirtieth street to Chesnut and across the bridge; I met Smith and Conway at Twenty-third and Chesnut; we were together about half an hour; Conway and I went home; Smith told me he had thrown the knife and handkerchief away; his own handkerchief; he said it had blood on it from his lip; his lip was cut; it was not cut before he met the man on the bridge; we were at this time at the Market street bridge; he had not said anything about it from the time we left the Chesnut street bridge till we got to the Market street bridge; I didn't see the man's face at all.

At half past 1 o'clock the Court took a recess.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Murder of Wife and Children by a Drunken Father—Fatal Shooting Case—Cable Quotations.

Mr. Colfax and the Baltimore Fair—Railway Matters in the South—Further Ku-Klux Outrages.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Railway Extension.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NASHVILLE, Nov. 23.—The bill authorizing the construction of the Cincinnati Southern Railroad through the State of Tennessee was called up in the House to-day by Mr. James on its second reading. Mr. Fleming, of Knoxville, thought a bill granting such extraordinary franchises and privileges should receive mature deliberation before its passage, especially since a dollar of stock in the proposed road could not be owned in Tennessee. He hoped it would be referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. James, of Hamilton, advocated the immediate passage of the bill, and contended that no honest opposition could be urged against such a bill, since the construction of the road would be of such vast benefit to the people of the State. He said that on its third reading an amendment would be proposed to prevent discrimination against Tennessee freights and passengers. The bill then passed the second reading without a dissenting vote.

More Ku-Klux Outrages.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Nov. 23.—A band of nine to twelve men, masked and clothed in grotesque garb, made an attack on Saturday night upon a congregation assembled for the purpose of hearing preaching upon the farm of Harvey Scott, some nine or ten miles from this city. Another report gives the number of men as much larger. They called themselves Regulators, and declared that they intended to put a stop to any meeting or assemblages of negroes. In the onslaught one negro was shot and slightly wounded in the back of the neck, and a number of others were shockingly beaten. None of the assailants were injured.

No other reason was given by the Regulators for their conduct than that they intended to squelch all negro meetings. It is said that a portion of them were recognized by the negroes, and one white person who saw them averred for a time that he knew a portion of the party, but subsequently stated that he did not know them, and that he was drunk when he said he did. No arrests have been made, and it is presumed that the usual acquiescence of the civil authorities in the situation will occur.

Railway Collision and Loss of Life.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 23.—The train which arrived from Memphis to-day was fully ten hours behind time, having been detained by a collision between freight trains Nos. 9 and 10, from this city to Nashville, shortly after passing Oakland. The hindmost train, running at the regular rate, collided with the front train. A stock drover named Thompson, from Mississippi, was in the hindmost car of the forward train, and was killed by the collision, beyond which no serious damage was done.

Accidental Shooting.

Jefferson Burrows, who resides in the country five miles out from the city, accidentally shot himself yesterday afternoon while playing with a gun. He was partly under the influence of liquor, and did not suppose the gun to be loaded. He placed the muzzle of it in his mouth, when the gun went off, and he died almost instantly in the presence of his family.

Vice-President Colfax in Baltimore.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 23.—Vice-President Colfax and wife are here, and will attend the opening of the Inebriate Fair to-night. It is expected that Mr. Colfax will make a brief address.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 23.—Cotton dull but firm at 24½c. Flour quiet and steady at yesterday's quotations. Wheat dull and lower; prime to choice red, $1·30@1·32. Corn firm; prime new, 96@96c., old, $1@1·05. Oats dull at 55@57c. Rye firmer; prime, $1@1·02. Mess Pork firm at $33. Bacon steady; rib sides, 18½c.; shoulders, 15½c. Hams, 21c. Lard firm at 19c. Whisky, fair business at $1·07.

A Drunken Wretch Butchers His Wife and Children.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

CLARKSVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 23.—Yesterday morning the community was thrilled with horror to learn of a wholesale murder which was perpetrated about twenty-five miles below this city, on the road to Nashville. It appears that a dissipated man named Joseph Barton, who farmed for a livelihood, had killed his wife and three children, butchering them in a shocking manner with an axe. It is supposed that he was drunk at the time. He is still at large, all efforts to capture him having thus far failed.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Alabama Claims.

Despatch to the Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—Although it has been widely published that negotiations have been reopened towards the settlement of the Alabama claims, there is the best authority for saying that nothing has been done or will be done in the matter until the opening of Congress and some legislative action is taken.

FROM EUROPE.

This Morning's Quotations.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

LONDON, Nov. 23—11 A. M.—Consols for money and account, 93¾. American securities quiet and steady. 5-20s of 1862, 83⅝; of 1865, old, 82¾; and of 1867, 84⅛; 10-40s, 78. Railways quiet. Erie, 20¾; Illinois Central, 99½; Atlantic and Great Western, 26.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 23—11 A. M.—Cotton quiet; uplands, 11⅞d.; Orleans, 11⅞d. Sales estimated at 8000 bales.

LONDON, Nov. 23—11 A. M.—Calcutta Linseed, 60s.6d.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 23—11 A. M.—Spirits of Petroleum, 1s. 4d. Turpentine, 27s. 3d.

BREMEN, Nov. 23—11 A. M.—Petroleum closed last night at 7 thalers.

HAVRE, Nov. 23—11 A. M.—Cotton opens with a declining tendency both on the spot and afloat. Low middlings afloat, 132½f.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Nov. 23—1 P. M.—5-20s of 1867, 84. Railways steady. Atlantic and Great Western, 25⅞.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 23—1 P. M.—California white Wheat, 9s.; red Western, 8s. 3d.; winter red, 8s. 8d. Receipts of Wheat for three days, 25,000 quarters, including 10,000 of American.

LONDON, Nov. 23—1 P. M.—Turpentine, 28s. 9d.

ANTWERP, Nov. 23.—Petroleum opens firm at 61½ francs.

BREMEN, Nov. 23.—Petroleum opens at 6·70f.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Tuesday, Nov. 23, 1869.

With an active demand both for brokers' and business loans, and a restricted supply of means at the disposal of the banks, there appears to be no sign for a "let up" in the severe rates which have ruled the market of late. The usual weekly bank statement yesterday is not calculated to afford much relief or comfort to the borrowing ranks, as it shows a considerable falling off in the supply. The deposits are less than last week by $505,297, the loans by $351,688, and the legal-tenders by $164,267. The result has necessarily been a contraction of the lines of action, to which none can reasonably object under the circumstances.

There is a good demand this morning for call loans for stock-carrying purposes, and the rate was fully 7 per cent., whilst discounts continue irregular and arbitrary.

Gold is quiet, but the premium is steady at 126⅝@126¾.

Government bonds continue firm at yesterday's closing quotations.

The Stock market showed considerable activity this morning, and prices, with but few exceptions, were well sustained. State loans were steady, with sales of the second series at 107, and Pennsylvania 5s at 92½. City 6s were quiet, with sales of the new issue at 101⅞@102, a slight decline.

Reading Railroad opened at 49·44, but suffered a slight decline at the close, selling at 49·31; Pennsylvania Railroad was firm at 54½; Lehigh Valley Railroad changed hands at 54; North Pennsylvania Railroad at 38; East Pennsylvania Railroad at 37; and Catawissa Railroad preferred at 35. 29¾ was offered for Philadelphia and Erie Railroad.

In Canal stocks the only transaction was in Lehigh Navigation at 34¼. 60½ was bid for Morris preferred.

Coal shares were neglected.

Bank stocks were in better demand. Philadelphia was taken at 157½; Girard at 57, and Consolidation at 42¼.

In Passenger Railway shares not a single transaction was reported. 46 was bid for Chesnut and Walnut; 62 for West Philadelphia, and 11 for Hestonville.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$500	City 6s, New.	101⅞	1 sh	Read R.	49⅛
$1300	do......2d.	102	100 sh	Penna R.	54¼
$1300	do......2d.	102	100	do.	54⅛
$2000	do.	102	100	do.	54½
$100	do.	102	21	do.	54⅜
$3000	Pa Cp 5s.	92½	100	do......2d.	54⅜
$1000	Pa 6s, 2 se.	107	200	do.....b30.	54⅝
$3000	Leh Con Ln. b5	80	100	do.	54⅝
$9000	C & A m 6s '89. lots	94	200	do......s5.	54⅜
2 sh	Phila Bk.	157½	14 sh	Leh V R. .ls.	54
25 sh	Girard Bk. ls.	57	14	do.	53¾
10 sh	Consol'n Bk.	42¼	100 sh	Leh N St.	34¼
			100 sh	N Pa R.	38

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, 40 No. S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 118⅛@118⅜; do. 1862, 115½@115⅝; do. 1864, 113½@113¾; do. 1865, 113⅞@114⅛; do. 1865, new, 115⅝@115⅞; do. 1867, do. 115⅝@116; do. 1868, do., 115⅝@115⅞; 10-40s, 107⅜@107⅝; U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 107⅜@107⅝; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19; Gold, 126⅝@126⅞; Silver, 124@125½.

JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 118@118⅛; 5-20s of 1862, 115½@115⅝; do., 1864, 113¼@113½; do., 1865, 113⅞@114⅛; do., July, 1865, 115⅝@116⅛; do. do., 1867, 116@116⅛; do., 1868, 115⅝@116; 10-40s, 107⅜@108; Cur. 6s, 107⅝@108; Gold, 126¾.

—NARR & LADNER, Bankers, report this morning's Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	126⅞	11·13 A. M.	126⅝
10·05 "	126¾	11·31 "	126¾
10·10 "	126⅝	12·02 P. M.	126⅝
11·03 "	126⅝		

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—1 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Central R.	182½	Western Union Tele.	35⅞
N. Y. and Erie R.	28½	Tol. and Wab. R. R.	59
Ph. and Rea. R.	98	Mil. and St. Paul R. c	69¾
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	90	Mil. and St. Paul pf.	83¾
Cle. and Pitt. R.	83½	Adams Express	57⅝
Chi. and N. W. com.	73	Wells, Fargo	18½
Chi. and N. W. pref.	88	United States	52
Chi. and R. I. R.	103⅝	Tennessee 6s, new	52
Pitt., Ft. Wey & Ch.	85¾	Gold	126⅝
Pacific M. S.	51¼	Market steady.	

Philadelphia Trade Report.

TUESDAY, Nov. 23.—Seeds—The offerings of Cloverseed are quite light, and the article is in steady demand, with sales at $7@7·25. Prices of Timothy are nominal. Flaxseed is selling in a small way at $2·35.

The inactivity noted in the Flour market for some time past continues unabated, but prices are quotably unchanged. The inquiry is confined to the wants of the local trade, who purchased 800 barrels, including superfine at $5@5·25; extras at $5·37½@5·62½; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family at $5·75@6·37½, the later rate for fancy; Pennsylvania do. do. at $5·75@6·50; Ohio and Indiana do. do. at $6@6·75; and fancy brands at $7@7·50, according to quality. Rye Flour may be quoted at $6.

The Wheat market is dull and depressed. Sales of 5000 bushels prime Delaware red at $1·35@1·36; Pennsylvania do. at $1·36@1·37; and some Indiana white at $1·40. Rye is firmer; sales of Western at $1·07@1·10. Corn is quiet but firm at yesterday's prices; sales of old yellow at $1·07@1·10; 1900 bushels new do. at 87@93c.; and Western mixed at $1·03@1·06. Oats are without change; 3000 bushels Pennsylvania and Western sold at 60@61c.

Whisky is quoted at $1·10 for wood, and $1·12 for iron-bound Western.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

(*By Telegraph.*)

NEW YORK, Nov. 23.—Arrived, steamships City of Washington and Minnesota, from Liverpool.

FORTRESS MONROE, Nov. 23.—Passed in for Baltimore—Brig Delaware, from Demarara; brig Italia, from Ponce; and brig Josephine. Passed out—Schr Emma, from Petersburg for Georgetown, D. C.

(*By Anglo-American Cable.*)

LONDONDERRY, Nov. 23.—The steamship Moravian, from Quebec, has arrived.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA........NOVEMBER 23.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.........42 | 11 A. M.........48 | 2 P. M..........48

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Brunette, Tomlin, New York, John F. Ohl.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Norman, Boggs, 45 hours from Boston, with mdse. to Henry Winsor & Co. Off Bombay Hook, saw a full-rigged brig at anchor, with both topgallant masts gone; a deep barque, with painted ports, at anchor off Reedy Island; below Chester, a large barque coming up in tow; below Marcus Hook, a herm. brig at anchor, bound up.

Steamship Whirlwind, Sherman, 36 hours from Providence, with mdse. to D. S. Stetson & Co.

Steamer Tacony, Nichols, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Br. barque Scotland, Roche, 18 days from Windsor, N. S., with plaster to C. C. Van Horn.

Brig Annandale, Warren, 3 days from Boston.

Schr Maggie Cummings, Smith, 10 days from Provincetown, with fish to Kennedy, Stairs & Co.

Schr Enterprise, Fisher, 21 days from Wilmington, N. C., with lumber to Norcross & Sheets.

Schr Ellen Holgate, Golding, 5 days from Oregon Mills, with lumber to Norcross & Sheets.

Schr D. V. Streaker, Vangilder, 10 days from Wilmington, N. C., via Wilmington, Del., with lumber to D. Trump, Son & Co.

Schr Z. L. Adams, Robbins, 5 days from Boston, with mdse. to Mershon & Cloud.

Schr A. D. Huddell, Long, 5 days from Boston, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.

Schr Westmoreland, Rice, from Providence.

Mr. J. S. Rowland, pilot, reports the buoy on the upper end of the bar below Fort Delaware has disappeared.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, Md., Nov. 23.—Nine boats left here this morning, as follows:—

J. J. Fansnaught and Mary Ickhoff, with lumber to Taylor & Betts.

B. C. Shaeffer, with lumber to Craig & Blanchard.

Washington and J. P. Woolverton, with lumber to R. Woolverton.

A. G. Postelwait, with lumber to D. B. Taylor & Son.

George Hopson, with lumber to D. Trump & Son.

Jas. H. McConkey, with timber, for Delaware City.

Mary and Willie, with stone to Cunningham & Son.

MEMORANDA.

Barque Andaman, hence for Hamburg, was spoken 16th inst. lat. 38 49, long. 70 30.

Brig Cuba, Holmes, hence, at Gravesend 8th inst.

Brig Etta M. Tucker, Tucker, 8 days from Cardenas, at New York 21st inst.

Brig Rolesson, Mayo, from Calais for Philadelphia, was at anchor in Flushing Bay 20th inst.

Brig Mountain Eagle, Jarvis, hence for Boston, at Edgartown 17th inst.

Brig Gambia, Gilkey, at Charleston from Philadelphia, reports that on the 16th inst. experienced a heavy blow from SE., in which sprung the foretopmast and split jibs.

Schr R. W. Godfrey, of Philadelphia, arrived at Provincetown yesterday, with loss of bowsprit, having collided with the schr Catharine May, of Philadelphia, which vessel was also being towed into Provincetown.

Schr Palos, for a port north of Hatteras, remained at Sagua 11th inst.

Schrs Sylvia, Young, and Georgie Deering, Willard, hence, at Portland 18th inst.

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals Upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

"THE BIBLE IN THE SCHOOLS."

From the N. Y. Nation.

Judging from what has happened in Cincinnati, and what is happening in New York, and what we see signs of in various other places, the common school system, which may fairly be called the corner-stone of American polity, is in some danger, if not of destruction, of the loss of much of its value, owing to the angry passions which have been roused by the question known as "the Bible in the schools." It would naturally seem to an enlightened pagan, to "the two Hindoos," for instance, who are now said to be travelling in this country, that the propriety of reading a few passages from the sacred book of the Christians every morning in the schools of a community of which the vast majority of the people are Christians, and that book a repertory of the sublimest moral maxims, and of tales which, whether true or false, are inexpressibly beautiful and touching, could hardly throw the parents of the children, and their friends and neighbors, into the wildest excitement, and threaten to break up the whole State machinery of education.

But, then, if we took the pagan apart, and explained to him that not only had the Christians never come to any general agreement as to the source from which children should receive their religious instruction, whether from their family or the State, but that the sacred book had through a series of events, called the Protestant Reformation, been converted from a storehouse of doctrine, reproof, and instruction, into a kind of party ensign or standard round which the thickest of the sectarian battle had raged for two centuries, it would all become quite plain to him. The cause of the trouble we are now witnessing about "the Bible in the schools," really lies in the fact not that the Catholics think that any harm would result to their children from hearing passages of Scripture read to them—they would never think of objecting to the citation of the same words or ideas from any other source—but that the reading of the Bible by laymen, without note or comment, has become, in their eyes, a sign or test of Protestantism—a spiritual biting of the thumb at their Church by its enemies. Since the great split in the Church in the sixteenth century, the distinctive mark of Protestantism, as everybody knows, has been, not an acknowledgment of the right of each man to put his own construction on the language of the Bible—this no Protestant sect has ever acknowledged—but of the right andduty of each man to read it as much as he pleased, and a belief that from such reading much spiritual benefit is sure to accrue. The Catholic conviction has been, on the other hand, that from such unauthorized reading by unlearned persons there must result much injury both to morals and doctrine, and at all events the loss of that unity which may be said to be of the essence of Catholicism. In the battle which has raged since the Reformation, the mass of the combatants have ceased, as is not uncommon in such cases, to think much about the origin of the quarrel, and a great deal about the ensign under which the fighting has gone on. Hence the Catholics have got into a way of talking, and indeed of thinking, about the Bible as if it were a prolific fountain of wickedness; and the Protestants, on the other hand, as if there were a mystic virtue in the mere paper and binding of the book. A layman reading a Bible seems to a devout Catholic to have the devil behind him directing him and interpreting to him; the Protestant, on the other hand, tells stories of men whose lives were saved in battle by having a New Testament in their breast-pocket, to receive and stop the hostile ball or sabre-thrust; and a lodge of Irish Orangemen never open one of their meetings, and begin cursing their fellow-citizens, and uttering threats and denunciations against them, without reading a chapter of the Scriptures, with, considering the circumstances, an amusing solemnity.

Now, what is the duty of the State with regard to education, if it have any duty at all? Is it not to take facts as it finds them, and get the children of the community educated—if not in the way the majority think best, in the only way possible? Catholics, with their feelings about the Bible and about State schools, are facts, and have to be dealt with as facts. If it be true that a Catholic boy who is taught to read and write is less likely to commit crimes, and more likely to prove a good citizen, than if he did not know how to read or write, and he refuses to be taught if we insist on reading the Scriptures to him every morning, is it not our duty to teach him to read and write at any rate, and to give up reading the Scriptures to him? The Bible read to persons who think you are reading it to them as an act of hostility, cannot possibly do them any good for they will not listen to it; and it cannot afford any pleasure to the Almighty to have His word read as an act of *vis major*, and for the torment or annoyance, or to the moral or mental detriment, of a large body of His creatures. Nor can any good result from the mere reading of the Bible without reference to its effect on the audience. No Protestant feels about a chapter of it as a Catholic feels about the mass: that you get all the benefit of it by merely being within hearing of it, whether you understand it or not. This would literally be bibliolatry, with which Protestants are often charged, but to which they have never to our knowledge pleaded guilty.

Then comes the other question, and perhaps the more important one—suppose we succeed in reading the Bible in the schools, are we sufficiently sure of the good effects of our reading even on Protestant children to warrant us in keeping the Catholics in a constant state of irritation, and furnishing them with a constant incentive to intrigue and agitate for the overthrow of our whole educational system, and for the appropriation of large sums of the public money for the sole and separate use of their own sectarian schools—a consummation they have nearly reached in this State? Is it well ascertained that the official reading of the Bible in school-hours, and as part of the school exercises, and as the forerunner of an irksome and weary day, is a good mode either of increasing children's reverence for it or fixing its teachings in their memory? Is not the experience of every country dead against the mixing up of secular and religious instruction, as tending to make the latter mischievous without improving the former? Do any countries turn out such an amount of atheism and materialism as those in which the religious instruction of children plays the largest part in their school of life, and is most completely taken out of the hands of parents—we mean the Catholic countries of Europe? Is there, in the matter of religious teaching, any possible substitute for the home, the church, and the Sunday-School; and does anybody know of boy or girl who ever acquired a religious impression of the least value or permanence anywhere else?

We believe there is only one answer to be made to these questions, and if there be but one, and the Bible-reading in the schools be a real cause of offense to Catholics, Jews, or even infidels, and be calculated to drive them away from the schools, towards the expenses of which they contribute, or to endanger the school system, the part of wisdom and the part of Christian charity, let us say, would seem to be to give it up without fighting over it, and running the risk of making a concession which should be a means of conciliation wear the appearance of a trophy won in battle. They greatly mistake the character, needs, and capacity of the Catholic organization who flatter themselves that Protestants have only to persist and the storm will blow over. The Catholic Church exists to prevent such storms from blowing over, to stop all compromises on a certain class of questions, of which this is the chief. The mere keeping alive of the controversy is a piece of church work, to which a whole army of men is devoted; nay, there is nothing probably they less desire than the abandonment of the Bible reading, for its continuance paves the way for that better thing for them, the establishment, with State funds, of schools of their own.

Moreover, zealous Protestants need not fear that they will be held accountable by the Almighty for not reading the Bible to people who do not want to listen to it. Unless we are greatly mistaken, each person is responsible—first of all, for his own reading, and, secondly, for the persuasion, simply, of such others as come under his influence. Nor need they feel too great a weight of care about the children of Catholics, Jews, and infidels. In this they imitate some of the worst weaknesses of his Holiness the Pope, who, not so long since, thought proper to rob a poor Jew of his son. When the Creator of the universe permits the existence of so many of these people on the globe, allows them to marry and have offspring, and enjoy a reasonable amount of such happiness as the world has to bestow, we may be sure He will not be hard on the rest of us for teaching their children the rudiments of knowledge, without insisting on their listening to our reading of the Word. There is, also, one would say, enough in the consideration of our shortcomings to make us at least tolerant—for we are bound to say that we are acquainted with but few Protestants whose character would not need a touch or two to bring it to perfection. Of course we do not mean to say that Protestant concessions on this point will cause Catholics to give up their efforts to procure an apportionment of State funds for religious schools of their own, though we trust the time will never come when Protestants will not resist the appropriation of public money for any such purpose by every means in their power. With regard to this there must be no wavering; but it will always make a difference whether we oppose it as the champions of impartial secular education or education with a good Protestant tincture in it.

TURKEY AND EGYPT—COMPLICATIONS REVIVED.

From the N. Y. Herald.

The difficulty between the Sultan and Viceroy is yet far from being amicably and harmoniously settled. Although temporarily quieted by outside pressure pending the preparations for and ceremonies of the opening of the Suez Canal, its revival may be expected at any time thereafter. In the comprehensive schedule of tributary duty ennunciated in the first and insisted upon in the second note addressed to the Viceroy last summer, it became evident that the Sultan was determined to humiliate his royal vassal by exacting conditions which would wound his *amour propre*, and place Egypt in the same position as other less important provinces of the Ottoman empire. An ancient firman, unearthed for the occasion, was held threateningly over Ismail Pacha's head, and a strict compliance with and adherence to its odious conditions demanded as the price of the Sultan's favor and the essential for future tranquillity.

The commander of the Faithful believes that had European powers evinced a favorable disposition to the overtures of his ambitious vassal nothing less than a modern Egyptian empire, with Ismail at its head, was the end and aim contemplated. Hence his wrath. Hence his determination to rebuke those dangerous aspirations, and to insist upon the specifications of those firmans which conferred hereditary administration upon the family of the Viceroy. The idea of independent rule must be crushed out; the fresh blown glories derived as the presiding spirit and the grand master of the ceremonies at the inauguration of the Suez Canal, and those dreams of future greatness which Ismail no doubt indulged in witnessing the gorgeous pageant, must be dissipated by another ultimatum, which, we are told, will order the acceptance of the Turkish proposals without condition, or a suspension from the viceroyalty as the consequence of refusal.

It will be remembered that the second note of rebuke despatched by the Grand Vizier in the name of the Sultan declared his satisfaction with the Viceroy's assurances of fidelity made in answer to the first complaint; but that satisfaction was materially qualified by the pressing of certain points in the imperial missive which left no doubt that the Sultan was not satisfied with the explanation. Notwithstanding the conciliatory response of the Khedive, setting forth that he had never sought to transgress his rights and duties as defined by imperial firmans; that he was sensible and grateful for favors received, and had regulated his conduct according to the will and orders of his Majesty; notwithstanding his many expressions of fidelity and devotion—his frank explanation which he hoped would remove unfavorable impressions produced by unjust accusations—he must give further proof of his loyalty. His appeal to the clemency and generosity of his master, and his avowed readiness to come and lay his most respectful homage at the foot of his Majesty's throne, were answered by the renewal of terms which we were disposed to consider as imperious, arbitrary, and oppressive. These were as follows:—The Egyptian army must be reduced; not more than thirty thousand needle guns must be ordered; all other arms and iron-clads that had been bargained for must be countermanded; taxes must be imposed and collected in the name of the Sultan only; the financial budget and contracts for foreign loans subject to his approval and authorization; better treatment must be guaranteed to Mussulman pilgrims to and from the Holy Shrine; and lastly, no direct official intercourse must be held by the Viceroy with foreign powers. After a due compliance with these terms, and the assurance of a faithful observance thereof, the note in question graciously announced that the homage and visit of the Viceroy would be acceptable at Constantinople.

The Suez Canal movement and the earnest counsels of friendly powers were instrumental in tiding over the crisis which then appeared imminent. The Viceroy did not accept all the conditions required, nor did he absolutely refuse any. He did not go to Constantinople, nor did the Sultan demand then and there the enforcement of the foregoing stipulations. The storm was lulled, but it has not passed over; and now when the celebrations of the great canal are terminated we are to realize its consequences. The ire of Abdul Aziz, stirred up while the Viceroy was visiting the courts of Europe last summer, and but ill concealed while the honors of the occasion were being dispensed with a bounteous hand to royal guests at the grand levee along the Isthmus of Suez, will not contain itself longer, and the dreaded ultimatum must be again submitted, and this time with a threat of suspension from the viceroyalty.

Were several interested powers of Europe in a less critical condition as regards the preservation of peace; were France at liberty to follow her inclinations and sympathies, and were it not essential for the time being that tranquillity should prevail until Napoleon shall have passed through the ordeal of reform which his Government is now undergoing, it would be no difficult matter to foresee the issue of these exactions on the part of Turkey, and to predicate an opinion, amounting almost to a certainty, that they would be met with an indignant refusal from Egypt. Unfortunately for the Khedive, neither France nor England is prepared for a rupture on this question; and while their mediation might moderate the demands of the Sultan, it is not probable that they will energetically protest against the humiliation of the vassal. Without the hearty support of a powerful ally it would be reckless in the Viceroy to defy his master, and, as the part of prudence and wisdom, we shall expect his submission. In this, however, we see no promise of a permanent reconciliation. Such humiliations, if endured for the present, will embitter his spirit, stimulate him to renewed exertions towards securing the aid of European potentates, and prompt him to strike for independent royalty whenever a favorable opportunity shall be presented.

The Sultan is promoting the germs of future complications, which are to end in a struggle for the mastery of the Suez Canal, and which in their importance must enlist several of the great powers of Europe. Ismail Pasha, conscious of the future of Egypt and of his own coming importance in the destiny of that country, may well afford to bide his time, make concessions and submissions to his jealous master, and do everything to prevent a rupture at this time. Patience and prudence will yield an abundant harvest of good at no distant day; and the time will come, if we may be allowed to indulge in the most reasonable speculation, when the jurisdiction of the Sublime Porte shall cease to enthrall this "land of promise," and no Oriental master shall question the right of Egypt's sovereign to use the public treasure whenever he may see fit for the advancement of national enterprises. The designs of the Sultan, actuated by a natural desire to continue to control over a tributary power which promises to become a source of immense revenue to his Government, will be tolerated only just so far as the present necessities of the European situation require. The sovereignty and independence of Egypt will be accomplished whenever the free operation of the canal and the interest of neighboring powers shall make it expedient to guarantee for the enterprise that security and liberal direction which it will hardly experience while under the control, directly or indirectly, of the Ottoman Empire.

OUR CIVIL SERVICE—ITS RADICAL DEFECT.

From the N. Y. Times.

Few questions of domestic policy, at this time, present higher claims on the attention of the people and their representatives than that involved in the civil-service reform advocated with such zeal and good judgment by Hon. Mr. Jenckes, of Rhode Island. Congress should take up this subject in earnest at the coming session, and admit into its consideration some elements not embraced in the polemics of this or that party. It is a subject essentially too broad and permanent in its character, and too intimately connected with the general welfare, to be narrowed down to party traditions or assumptions.

We only give expression to a well-proved proposition when we say that for many years our civil service has fallen far short of that measure of efficiency reached by it in the earlier days of the republic. The result should and would have been quite the reverse of this were it not for certain vicious partisan doctrines which the indifference of the people has suffered to crystalize into a powerful but mischievous system. The present administration has succeeded, to a large extent, in infusing a spirit of thoroughness and fidelity into the Government service. But the practical limitations and difficulties are so numerous and great as to make it impossible for any Chief Magistrate to effect a radical and lasting reformation.

It would be impossible to calculate, or even to state, the amount of injury and wrong endured by the people, more or less consciously, for the want of some adequate and uniform standard whereby to test the intellectual and moral fitness of aspirants for office. This want has not only impaired the efficiency of the civil branch of the Government itself, but is largely chargeable with introducing much that is disturbing and corrupting into our national politics. Since the test of fitness for office became a matter of fealty to party, availability, or the trick of catching votes, we find men anxious for place relying more on these things, and working immensely more for them, than on or for those solid qualities of intellect and suitableness indispensable to the discharge of public duty. So we have the people's business taken in hand, every little while, by a host of new men, fresh from the exalted latitudes of politics, who, so far as technical knowledge and appliable skill are concerned, have to begin learning the simplest rudiments of the duties devolved upon them. Thus vast and important national trusts relating to the internal economy of the Government and the every-day concerns of the citizen are periodically subject to mismanagement, instability and damage almost every way.

See, for instance, the effect of placing the execution of our complicated revenue laws in the hands of persons wholly unacquainted with the details of our revenue system and its administration. Such persons, from the moment of assuming office, are called upon, by the obligations of that office, to execute the law thoroughly and intelligently. But how can that be done where there is no adequate knowledge of its requirements? At best the new incumbent must pass a certain novitiate, during which the law does or does not execute itself. His efforts are uncertain, tentative, experimental, if he is discreet; if he is not, they may be worse, and result in confusion, error, and injury to the taxpayer, if not to the Government. At all events, in very few cases of this kind is the work taken up at once from the point at which the previous occupant of the place left it, and pushed vigorously forward. There is generally a period of lapse—an interval of doubtful, timorous administration—while the new man is feeling his way to that special knowledge and experience which alone make action bold, direct, effective. And thus one of the most vital interests of the country suffers and is set back by reason of the unfitness of many to whose care it is committed.

The argument so frequently used, that the new appointee will soon learn when once in place, has no real validity when urged against the principle that candidates should possess at least a fair share of preparation before offering themselves for official position. The people have no guarantee that, once the office is obtained, the effort necessary for the acquisition of the necessary knowledge will be made, or if made, that it will be successful. There may be mental incapacity, inaptitude, or want of sufficient inciting motive. Besides, too many of the men who attain office under present methods regard their appointment as a reward for party services, and believe that thenceforth they are rather freed from than called unto earnest, exacting labor. They have a sort of conviction that the office is tributary to them, not they to the office. We see, then, how possible it is that duties may never be learned at all, or, at most, only superficially.

But granting that, in the course of six or twelve months, the new officer obtains a tolerable acquaintance with what his position requires of him, we still fail to see why the people should pay the cost of his tuition. And that is practically what the thing amounts to; for, while the novice is studying how to do his official work, he pockets the full emoluments of the position. So the public treasury is taxed for his education. This is an aspect of our civil service which has not been sufficiently dwelt upon. It involves a very considerable expenditure of the people's money, which in reality is not necessary and might be avoided by adopting a right system in appointments. The civil offices, in nearly every country having an organized government, are regarded as very desirable prizes; and wherever a standard of qualifications is prescribed for candidates for official employment, no difficulty is experienced in finding numbers of well-trained men ready, without a dollar's expense to the nation, to meet its highest requirements. The civil offices of our own Government are not less honorable or desirable than those of any other, or, perhaps, we should change the mood and say would be not less desirable had we some sound and uniform principle in managing them. Nor should we lack men, well-discipilned, apt, high-minded, if it were established that the way to official occupation or preferment lay, altogether or chiefly, in the possession of these qualities.

MR. BROWNE'S OPINIONS.

From the N. Y. Sun.

Mr. J. Ross Browne, late United States Minister to China, has made several speeches since his return, defending his policy towards that country. The last of these addresses, recently delivered at San Francisco, adds weight to the previous evidence of his unfitness for the Chinese mission. Although we regard the maintenance of an expensive diplomatic establishment at Pekin as an unnecessary and foolish expenditure of the public money, we think it important that, so long as the mission does exist, it should be filled by a thoroughly capable man. But Mr. Browne's political ideas are narrow and immature. They are a hundred years behind the age.

He tells us that the Chinese are brutal and savage, and that they have murdered foreign merchants and missionaries; though at the same time he says the people are intelligent, but crushed down by their ignorant rulers. The last statement is hard to reconcile with the others. Mr. Browne says further that we should not allow the Chinese to be thus "crushed down." He thinks that we can only prevent it by opening the country to foreign trade. The Government at Washington is trying the conciliation policy, but he believes it ought to try war.

Now, if the United States were to attempt to replace evil government by good government wherever the former could be found throughout the world, the task would be not only onerous, but supremely ridiculous. Yet what better would it be to interfere in China? An imaginary duty to reform mankind is the only excuse we could offer. Chinese trade is undoubtedly important to America; but if we are imperatively required to repress existing evils in all countries of commercial importance to us, we should begin not in Asia, but in America and Europe.

A sufficient fleet ought to be stationed in East Indian waters to protect American interests in China and the East, and to secure reparation in all cases of injury to foreigners. The United States require no further diplomatic representation than is afforded by our consuls, who should be competent and well paid. Mr. Browne states that the American Consul at Pekin is an Englishman who has never been in this country, which is surprising in view of the number of our native citizens who are willing to serve the nation, even at so great a distance from home.

Mr. Browne's speeches have been delivered to show that he ought to have been retained in office; and he alleges that he owes his recall to his advocacy of the only true and wise policy toward China; that is, foreign interference, and subjugation if necessary. But we think that these views show conclusively that he is not suited to the place; for his hatred of the Chinese government, and his entire lack of sympathy with any Chinese institutions, certainly disqualify him from acting as a friendly representative of the United States.

However, if Mr. Browne is not a diplomat, he is something of a wag. When Prince Kung inquired of him about men in this country whose heads are half wood and half flesh, he told him in reply that we had no such men, but that we had men whose heads were all wood. To this class it is Mr. Browne's opinion that certain writers for the *Times* belong.

THE SITUATION AND THE REMEDY.

From the N. Y. World.

When the founders of our government arranged the fundamental laws by which they expected to secure the prosperity of their own and of future generations, they took counsel of those unalterable principles on which, by the universal experience of mankind, all commercial prosperity must be based. They recognized the fact that the precious metals have a natural as well as conventional adaptation to the office of serving as the representative measure of commercial values. This fact was the corner-stone of their monetary system. Having to make a government over States which until that time had a mixed currency, and being unable, even if they had thought it wise, to prevent the use of a paper currency, they did exactly what was essential to prevent the displacement of the precious metals as the standard of values, and to secure and fix them in that office for all time to come. To effect this, they vested in Congress the power to coin money and to regulate the value of coined money, taking that power away from the separate States; and they prohibited the States from making anything but gold and silver a legal-tender in the payment of debts. These two provisions were supposed to be amply sufficient to prevent the creation of a paper currency having that attribute of money which consists in its being made a compulsory discharge of a debt when offered in payment; for it never was imagined that a government of enumerated powers, having no power in regard to the creation of money but that of making coin and regulating its value, could establish a paper currency and impart to it the quality of discharging debts when tendered in payment. But whether the Government of the United States possesses this power or not, it is a power which can be exercised in no country whatever without bringing into use two descriptions of currency—the one consisting of gold coin, and having both at home and abroad a fixed value, measured by the quantity of pure metal which the coin contains, and therefore forming the only money of commerce which the common consent of mankind recognizes; the other consisting of paper, which, by reason of the fact that it is not convertible at par into the true money of commerce, becomes incapable of use as a representative of values or a medium of exchange, excepting at what is called a discount; which means the difference between its market value and the value of gold coin. But when this has happened in any country, and the inconvertible paper money is in excess, it necessarily happens also that the bulk of all the transactions will be conducted in that inconvertible currency. At the same time, there is always present and operative a stubborn fact, which no one country or people, be their internal political powers what they may, can get rid of—namely, that gold is the universal measure of value throughout the civilized world. The inevitable result is that the inconvertible paper currency becomes, in the country where it is used, the medium of traffic in gold, which itself becomes, instead or the one fixed standard of value, an article of merchandise, to be bought and sold for specific uses, and to be paid for by the paper money at varying rates, which are never such as to enable a dollar to command a dollar of gold, and are often very much higher than the rate of dollar for dollar. Still, it is necessary that gold should be also treated as a currency; for, aside from the fact that it is wanted in its capacity of money to make payments abroad which cannot be made without it, it is wanted also within the country, in its same capacity of money, for certain specific purposes, rendered inevitable by legislation, or by the operations of trade which will not allow the use of gold to be wholly discontinued.

OCEAN TELEGRAPHY.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The fact that Holland has granted to an American an exclusive right to connect that country with America by an ocean cable once more brings to view the urgent necessity which already existed for an international agreement, treaty, or code, regulating the whole subject of ocean telegraphy. The laying of one line across another; the protection of cables in comparatively shoal water from injury by anchors or their tackle; the comity to be observed between nations in the matter of concessions and privileges; the use of cables by belligerents and their immunity (or otherwise) from destruction as a measure of precaution or positive hostility—these, and many more points, should be promptly covered by a compact, drawn up by eminent publicists and ratified by all civilized powers. This should be done before the outbreak of another war between maritime powers, or calamities to civilization may result from its absence.

The King of Holland, we understand and believe, gave to an American his only concession of a right to land an ocean cable on the coast of his kingdom as an earnest of his good will to this country, and as such let it be received and accepted. We further learn that European capitalists stand ready to lay the cable if Americans do not choose to furnish the means. Very good; let us have this cable, and a dozen more, if those who have the means choose to lay them. We presume that one result of their multiplication will be a rapid and vast increase of telegrams across the Atlantic, based, of course, on a general reduction of charges. If the time shall come—and why not?—when $5 or £1 (gold) shall pay for sending ten words in ten minutes from America to Europe or Europe to America, a dozen cables may be kept steadily transmitting messages at least sixteen of every twenty-four hours for over three hundred days per annum. And then, if any particular cable should get out of order, it will only by necessary to work the others an hour or two longer per day, and the business will all be done promptly and to general satisfaction.

But one point is vital, and we are sure our Government will insist on it with regard to every cable landed on any part of our coast—that of perfect reciprocity. Whatever country charters or authorizes a company or individual to stretch a cable across the ocean on a course pointing to our shores must allow our Government to authorize a cable to be thrown across from our to its coast, and must concede to our Government and our people rights and privileges identical with those secured to itself and its people. There must be no juggling as to what the Government and the company respectively can or cannot do, but a square, open, absolute concession that our Government and our people are the peers of any other, and must be treated accordingly. We do not suspect Holland of disregarding this principle; but it has been violated by another power, and must be vindicated, even though it should be requisite to pull up a dozen shore-ends of cables and heave their shattered fragments into the profoundest depths of ocean.

THEATRICAL THIEVING.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

A great many theatrical managers appear to be thieves, having no more respect for each other's rights of property than so many avowed and professional pickpockets. They do not violate the statute laws, it is true—excepting when they can do so with perfect impunity; but for those obligations which are imposed on gentlemen by the plain, unmistakable, and indisputable laws of honor, they seem to have no sort of respect. Instances of this kind of dishonesty are so common that a new one scarcely seems worthy of mention. To illustrate these remarks, however, by a case in point, we note the fact that a manager, named Aiken, in Chicago, has just been restrained by an injunction from playing Tom Taylor's drama of *Mary Warner*, which is the property—purchased and paid for—of Miss Bateman; just as much her property as the garments she wears or the purse in her pocket. Because, however, the play was written by an Englishman, a citizen of London, and because there is no law to protect his copyright in this country, the Chicago manager thinks that he can seize Miss Bateman's property and confiscate it to his own use. This, to our mind, is a clear case of theft. Miss Bateman, we understand, paid Mr. Tom Taylor £400 for the drama of *Mary Warner*, with the exclusive privilege of playing it during a period of five years. The piece was never printed and never published—unless the public performance of it be regarded as publication. If any copy of it is in existence, other than that owned and possessed by Miss Bateman, it has been procured through breach of trust. Yet the Chicago manager brings out the play—knowing perfectly well that, in honor and equity, he has no more right to take it than he has to take Miss Bateman's watch. He has been sued under the common proprietary law and the case will shortly come to trial. Remembering the result of the *Caste* case—tried some time ago in this city—we have grave doubts whether Miss Bateman's right of property will be protected. A right of property it nevertheless is, definite, indisputable, acquired by purchase with the money that Miss Bateman toiled to earn. We put out of consideration all pettifogging legal quibbles. This is a case for justice. Courts of law may not be able to administer it. They seldom are, in this part of the world. But theatrical managers can be just; and it is time they were reminded of that simple duty. If they will go on practising meanness and fraud, wherever the absence of direct legislation renders its safe for them to do so, they cannot wonder that their profession is despised or their names disgraced.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

HOMŒOPATHIC HOSPITAL FAIR IS NOW OPEN AT HORTICULTURAL HALL.
Articles useful or fancy, in every department, and in great variety, will be found upon the tables at fair, remunerative prices. The Restaurant is completely organized for supplying substantials as well as delicacies. Music every evening, under the direction of Carl Sentz.
The Fair will be open in the Afternoon and Evening of Thanksgiving day. 11 17 5t

STEREOPTICON AND MAGIC LANTERN EXHIBITIONS given to Sunday Schools, Schools, Colleges, and for private entertainments. W. MITCHELL McALLISTER, No. 728 CHESNUT Street, second story. 11 3 2mrp

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.
PHILADELPHIA, Penna., Nov. 3, 1869.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash on and after November 30, 1869.
Blank Powers of Attorney for collecting dividends can be had at the office of the Company, No. 238 South THIRD Street.
The office will be opened at 8 A. M., and closed at 3 P. M., from November 30 to December 4, for the payment of Dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., as usual.
11 2 t1 1 THOS. T. FIRTH, Treasurer.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—A Dividend of TWENTY-FIVE CENTS per share will be paid by the HESTONVILLE, MANTUA, AND FAIRMOUNT PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, free of State tax, on and after December 1 next, at the Office of the Company, No. 112 South FRONT Street.
Transfer Books will be closed November 20 and reopen December 6. CHARLES P. HASTINGS, Treasurer.
11 10 tf

DR. F. R. THOMAS, THE LATE OPERATOR of the Colton Dental Association, is now the *only one* in Philadelphia who devotes his entire time and practice to extracting teeth, absolutely without pain, by fresh nitrous oxide gas. Office, 911 WALNUT St. 1 26

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THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE IS solicited to the following very Choice Wines, etc., for sale by
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MADEIRAS.—Old Island, South Side Reserve.
SHERRIES.—F. Rudolphe, Amontillado, Topaz, Vallette, Pale and Golden Bar, Crown, etc.
PORTS.—Vinho Velho Real, Vallette, and Crown.
CLARETS—Promis Aine & Cie., Montferrand and Bordeaux, Clarets and Sauterne Wines.
GIN.—"Meder Swan."
BRANDIES.—Hennessey, Otard, Dupuy & Co.'s various vintages. 4 5

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MRS. MINNIE CUMMINGS has opened the above named place, at No. 119 South EIGHTH Street, where gentlemen can find everything in their line.
The best fitting SHIRTS in the city, ready-made or made to order.
Purchasers of twelve articles receive the thirteenth Gift.
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NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—The committee appointed to investigate the allegations of Mr. King, the Democratic member of Select Council from the Eleventh ward, against the Girard Estate Committee, to the effect that they had been guilty of leasing portions of the estate at a lower rental than they could have received from offers which had been made, held a session yesterday.

Mr. King was examined and testified that Mr. Dillon, of Common Council, stated that Mr. Henry Huhn made the extraordinary statement referred to.

Mr. Dillon was called and corroborated Mr. King.

Mr. Henry Huhn was placed on the stand and most emphatically denied making the statement.

The committee then adjourned until next Monday.

—A large number of Presbyterian clergymen met yesterday morning in Rev. Dr. Breed's church, Seventeenth and Spruce streets, for conference and prayer in reference to the recent reunion of the Old and New School Churches. Rev. Albert Barnes presided, and spoke of the past history of the Church and the loss sustained by the decease of a number of the most prominent clergymen. He then called on Rev. Dr. Schenck, who made some remarks in reference to the future work of the Church. Prayers and addresses were also made by Rev. Dr. Grier, Rev. Herrick Johnson and others, after which business was transacted respecting the meetings of the churches.

—The Grand Jury of the United States Court have found bills in the following cases:—Anton Hauck, Frederick Bassier, Servantus Schlotterer, Joseph Filemayer, and Edward D. Baker, all charged with receiving fermented liquors in casks from which the stamp had been removed; also against George Mountjoy, Charles L. Edmunds and Eli Everett, charged with removing or aiding in the removal of distilled spirits, in fraud of the revenue.

—The first of a series of three evening meetings, under the direction of the Pennsylvania Peace Society, was held last evening at Harmonial Hall, at the corner of Eleventh and Wood streets. The attendance was small. The first of a series of three lectures was given by the Hon. Marvin H. Bovee, of Wisconsin, on "The Abolition of the Death Penalty."

—The Rev. John W. Brown, at present rector of Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church, Catharine street, above Second, has accepted a call from Detroit, Michigan, to take effect January 1.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 126⅝.

—Great success has attended the Georgia State Fair.

—Vice-President Colfax and Mrs. Colfax are in Baltimore.

—The Alabama State Fair, commencing to-day, promises to be highly successful.

—Peter Phillips, sentenced to be hung on Friday, at Richmond, Va., has been again respited for sixty days.

—There is no truth in the report that Attorney-General Hoar contemplates leaving the Cabinet to take a Supreme Judgeship.

—The United States Arsenal at Baton Rouge is to be discontinued, and the buildings turned over to the Quartermaster's Department for the use of troops.

—General Plumb, Consul-General at Havana, has been notified that his resignation has been accepted by the State Department. Mr. Hall, Consul at Matanzas, will take charge of the Consulate.

—All United States Consuls have been instructed to collect information relative to ship building in the countries where they are located, for the Special Committee on Navigation Interests.

—The investigation into the charge of contempt preferred against Police Superintendent Kennedy, of New York, for not delivering a prisoner in accordance with a writ of habeas corpus, shows that he acted in the interests of law and justice in handing over the accused to the Sheriff, and that he was unaware that such a writ had been issued.

—A long standing difference between our Diplomatic and Naval Corps abroad, as to ultimate authority, has been developed by the Paraguayan investigation before the Sub-Committee on Foreign Affairs, and Vice-Admiral Porter and Second Assistant Secretary of State, Mr. Hunter, are to be examined on the points of theory and practice involved.

—A convention of steamboat owners, to be held at St. Louis, is proposed for the purpose of securing such Congressional legislation as will secure navigation on the seas, lakes, etc., from those governing Western and Southern rivers, the safety of lives and property, and the removal of unnecessary burdens which now depress commerce on our rivers.

Foreign Affairs.

—Colonel Johnson, United States Consul, has reached Hong Kong.

—A telegraph cable is to be laid along the entire length of the Suez Canal.

—Italy has a ministerial crisis, the whole of the Cabinet having resigned.

—Londoners are expressing doubts of the complete success of the Suez Canal.

—The Chinese Embassy, accompanied by Mr. Burlingame, have arrived in Berlin.

—The Duke of Edinburgh arrived at Pekin on the 8th of October, travelling as a private gentleman.

—The Paris elections terminated yesterday, having been conducted very quietly. Rochefort has been elected.

—Minister Delong, when the steamer Japan left Yokohama, was about to take possession of the American Mission.

—Immense damage has been done by the recent flood at Hong Kong. Thousands of Chinese are rendered destitute.

—Russia is suspected of designs on the island of Yesso, an island of Japan, and a force has been despatched to protect it.

—Great preparations were being made in Hong Kong at date of last advices for the reception of Prince Alfred, of England.

—A destructive earthquake recently occurred in the Philippine islands. At the port of Manilla eight persons were killed, a large number injured, and great damage done.

THE NEW HAYTIEN MINISTER.

Speech of President Grant.

Yesterday General Tate, the new Minister from Hayti, was introduced to the President by the Secretary of State, and, upon delivering his credentials, made the remarks of which the following is a translation:—

Mr. President: I have the honor to hand to your Excellency the letter which accredits me to you as Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary of the Government of Hayti. The great triumphs of humanity which have been achieved of late years in this hemisphere, and which are mainly due to the laborious and untiring efforts of American philanthropy, the intelligence and indomitable energy with which your illustrious predecessor, Abraham Lincoln, and the present administration have consecrated them in the statutes of this great people of the United States, and its policy, render it henceforth more obligatory upon the republic of Hayti than upon the other nations of the world, and particularly gratifying, to be represented near the Government at Washington. The exalted philanthropy and the readiness to make amends to a race formerly oppressed in this country—those noble principles which have led your administration, Mr. President, to select a man of that race to represent the great and powerful republic of the United States in the republic of Hayti, have awakened in the hearts of all Haytiens, who eagerly desire the advancement and elevation of their race, a just sentiment of admiration and gratitude.

President Salnave, as Chief Magistrate, chosen by the nation, has instructed me to bear witness to your Excellency how highly he appreciates this token of esteem and consideration shown to our race. He entertains, in consequence, the highest hopes for the extension of the relations and the mutual good feeling and sympathy which must henceforth exist between the two countries. For my own part, Mr. President, I congratulate myself, and feel proud that Providence has caused the choice of President Salnave to fall upon me to be the interpreter of the feelings which I so earnestly share towards the people of the United States in general, and your administration in particular. You may rest assured, Mr. President, that my efforts in the position which I have the honor to fill near your Government will always tend to strengthen and consolidate the harmony which already so happily exists between the Government of the United States and that of Hayti.

The President replied as follows:—

General:—If any proof was wanting of the unfounded character of the prejudice which until recently pervaded at least parts of this country against the race from which you are sprung, it might be found in the high tone and polished style of the remarks which you have just uttered. That, however, like all similar prejudices—no matter how deeply implanted—must sooner or later yield to the force of truth. The throes by which the new birth here was accomplished were, indeed, agonizing, and their effects even now are scarcely over. Provident statesmen, however, have neglected no fit opportunity for sanctioning and securing by law those privileges for your kinsmen which have been the inevitable and natural result of our great civil convulsion. Among them is their right to employment abroad as well as at home in the public service—a right which, as you say, has been acknowledged by the appointment of one of the formerly proscribed race to represent the United States in Hayti. I congratulate myself for this occasion to render homage to the change in public sentiment adverted to by receiving you, as I cordially do, as the first Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from that republic.

PLAYING POLICY.

The Extent and Manner of Policy Playing—Great Frauds on the Government.

From the New York Tribune of Nov. 22.

Of all the curses with which this city abounds there is none more baneful in its influence on the poorer classes than policy-playing, which is carried on with more or less success in over 600 different places in this city. The patrons of the game are to be found lounging around the lowest gin-shops, loafing about the docks, loitering in alleys, in fact, in any place where there is crime and misery you will see a number of habitual players, any one of whom would deny himself food to indulge in the pleasures of hope of making a "hit" in Pokomoke or Delaware. The business is conducted in such a clandestine manner that the public would have known but little of its many ramifications had it not been for Supervisor Dutcher's zealous efforts to secure the full revenues which the laws demand. Heretofore the lottery managers have paid the five per cent. on their alleged profits, instead of their sales, but an astute revenue detective who, by the direction of Supervisor Dutcher, has been engaged "playing policy" on a large scale and at various shops, discovered that the profits were hundreds of thousands instead of a few thousand dollars per month. The selling of lottery tickets is the lightest part of the business, and yields but little profit to the managers. The principal lottery firms in the city are C. H. Murray & Co., and the drawings of their various lotteries are thus announced every day in several of our contemporaries. The drawings take place at St. Louis, Covington, or some Southern city, every morning and noon, and the figures are telegraphed in cypher to the companies in this city. The policy dealer, like a British convict, is known only by his number. He has no responsibility, and takes no risk. He says to his patrons, "You pays your money, you takes your choice." His dingy shop, almost always located in the slums of the city, is so screened and shaded that you can hardly see the chalk-marks on the blackboard, announcing the lucky numbers. There is no furniture to be seen, not even a desk or pen or ink. A small show-window, lined with faded cotton velvet, contains a handful of bogus coins and one or two worthless mining bonds. At an early hour in the morning the poor deluded victims, old and young, of both sexes, may be seen sneaking into the shops with their "gigs," "saddles," or "horses" all made out, having interpreted their dream of the night before by the aid of the "Wheel of Fortune" or the "Player's Guide." In many instances their first visit is to the "Three Golden Balls," when they pawn a shawl, calico dress, or a faded bed quilt for a "starter." Too often it is a dishonest servant with a silver spoon, a sheet, or some article of wearing apparel, which has been stolen from their masters, and which is rarely, if ever, redeemed. Chloe, who enters with her pail and scrubbing brush, has got a day's work at house cleaning, but having dreamed the night before of seeing a horse killed on Sixth avenue, near Fourteenth street, plays a "gig" which is three numbers, 4, 6, 14. Chloe plays ten cents in each lottery, and will enjoy the pleasures of hope till noon. Uncle Job plays 4, 11, 44, and declares if they come from the wheel he will whitewash no more. The bloated "buffer" from the low groggery on the corner has just been liberated from cell 71, and he plays that number to come out first or last. The young novice, who does not entirely understand the combinations, plays some number to come out anywhere, but gets but a small premium in the event of the number turning up. In fact, all players take a chance on any remarkable event or dream. The dealer is furnished with a blank sheet, bearing the name of the firm that backs him. On this he enters all the sales, and must close the list in time to reach headquarters at 12 o'clock M. Then his accounts are balanced, and the "hits" are paid immediately. The dealer receives 12½ per cent. on the sales, and is allowed 5 per cent. for rent and incidental expenses. The lottery firm keep a ledger, in which the dealer is entered by his number, and every day his account is entered and settled. Sometimes a dealer is suspected of doing more or less business on his own account, at which time he will only enter a half or two-thirds of his sales. If he is suspected, the firm, who have received the drawings before it is time to close the books, will send one of their runners to the shop who will play a combination of lucky numbers that will be sure to break him. The scene at the policy-shop when the drawings come in is quite exciting. The place is generally thronged with a nervous and anxious crowd of wretches, who press around the blackboard, awaiting the appearance of the drawings. The "hits" are few and far between, and the blasphemy and maledictions to be heard from the disappointed players are frightful. They curse their luck, and madly rush into the nearest groggery, where they assuage their disappointment in "benzine" whisky. Few of them have any idea of the odds against their making a "hit," but when it is known that out of 80 or more numbers that are placed in the wheel there are but 13 drawn, and that the three numbers of a "gig" must be among the 13, the reader can readily understand what chances the poor player has of getting any of his money back. There is something about policy-playing more seducing than fighting the "tiger." Many a poor man or woman will waste half of their yearly earnings, and confess that it is so much thrown away. As an instance of the heave odds against the player, a young man over ten years ago saw three fire-engines going to a large fire, the bells having rang a general alarm. The companies were 8, 29, and 38. He and a friend made a purse of one dollar and played the numbers in a "gig." To their surprise the numbers were drawn that afternoon, and they received $70. The parties have never played since that time; but one of them has the habit of looking at the drawings every day while reading the morning papers, and he says that he has never seen the same "gig" but once during the entire time. On Saturday last 8 and 29 were out in the Kentucky lottery at noon, and in the same lottery 8 and 38 were drawn in the afternoon. As usual, there was only one number needed to complete the "gig."

The developments made by the investigation of the Internal Revenue officers show that the lottery managers have been swindling the Government to an enormous amount, and that out of the 600 policy dealers in this city but twelve had paid the $100 license required by act of Congress. As fast as the dealers are brought up, they say that they would willingly pay the license, but that they are unable to get a manager's bond, which is also required. The managers say that they will not sign the bond, for the reason that they have no security against the dealers negotiating with other firms. The examination of Murray & Co.'s books show that their sales during the months of August and September were $375,000, while they paid tax on only $18,000. The firm of Murray & Co. includes, it is said, Mr. Benjamin Wood and Marcus Cicero Stanley. In many places on the ledger appears the following endorsement on the accounts of the dealers who are designated by numbers:—"Settled, B. B." Supervisor Dutcher is determined that every policy dealer in the city shall pay the $100 license, and shall have a bond signed by the firm that he deals with. By this means the Government will derive a revenue of over $500,000 a year from this source.

DARING ESCAPE.

Pistols Presented at an Official's Head—His Charge Rescued by Roughs—The Prisoner and His Friends Captured.

Some days ago a notorious thief of the Fourth ward, named Andrew Coakley, was sentenced at the Court of Special Sessions to Blackwell's Island Penitentiary for six months. Coakley has many sympathetic friends, among whom are Jim Gibbons and "Scotch Level," of the Fourth ward, whose characters will bear no closer scrutiny than his own.

Yesterday Coakley was taken from the Tombs to the foot of West Fifty-eighth street by an officer, and put on board the Charity Hospital boat, for the purpose of being transported across the river to the apartments awaiting him. Just as the boat had left the pier a party of roughs in another boat, headed by Gibbons and "Scotch Level," rowed alongside, drew cocked revolvers, and demanded the prisoner. The keeper, in danger of his life, surrendered Coakley, and the vagabonds, after landing, hurried away in a horse and wagon provided for the purpose. The circumstances of the rescue were promptly communicated to the Central Police Office and sent out on a general alarm. This occurred about 12 o'clock—half an hour after the rescue. A few hours after Captain Allaire, of the Fourth precinct, and his officers, who were on the alert, arrested Coakley and his deliverers, Scotch Level and Gibbons, in Elizabeth street, and locked them up. It is said that others besides the two named above assisted in the attack upon the boat's crew. It is said that Levi received a bullet through the hand, fired by one of the crew of the hospital boat.—*N. Y. Herald, Nov. 22.*

A HORRIBLE AFFAIR.

Enoch Arden with a Variation—A Woman's Second Husband Stabs her Child and Attempts Suicide.

From the Sacramento (Cal.) Union, Nov. 13.

A shocking affair occured on L street, between Twentieth and Twenty-first streets, last evening. Some three or four years since a man named Mitchell, a shoemaker, residing in this city, had a falling out with his wife, which resulted in their separation, Mrs. Mitchell going to Austin, Nevada.

While there she made the acquaintance of a man named B. J. Johnston, and, having received information leading her to believe that Mitchell was dead, she married him. After several months had passed, however, she found that her former husband was not dead. The parties meeting, she concluded to leave Johnston, and carrying out her intention, came to this city with Mitchell.

About three months ago her second husband came to Sacramento and made such threats and acted in such a manner that she had him arrested, fearing that her life was not safe. After being released from custody, Johnston returned to Austin.

On Thursday last he came back to the city, and last evening about 6 o'clock called at Mitchell's residence on L street, near Twenty-first, where he met his wife, and, after a slight conversation with her, begged that she would let him see his child (a daughter about six months old, which was born shortly after her mother came back from Austin), saying that he intended to leave for Scotland to-day, and would like to look upon the babe before his departure. Mrs. Mitchell brought him the child, which he received and held a moment, and then suddenly drawing a small bowie knife, inflicted a terrible cut on its abdomen, made a lunge at Mitchell, which the latter parried, and fled. The child died a short time afterwards in its mother's arms.

People in the vicinity raised the shout of "Murder!" and the perpetrator of the deed was quickly pursued by three citizens, who followed him up one street and down another six or seven blocks, at the top of their speed, and finally caught him in E. Gruhler's yard, Sixteenth and L streets, where he was engaged in conversation with another man who happened to be there, apparently innocent of any crime. Upon finding himself discovered, however, he said, "Well, you've got me, boys; you can do what you want to with me."

About this time it was discovered that he had stabbed himself twice in the neighborhood of the heart. He also informed his captors that he had taken a large dose of muriatic acid (probably having intended to take prussic acid), and would be dead before they could get him to the station-house. They, nevertheless, after awhile, started for that place with him, when they met Chief Martz and Deputy-Constable Faylor, who had been notified, and, together with other officers, had just started out to hunt for Johnston.

The latter was conveyed to Dr. Simmons' office, where his wounds were examined, and found to consist of two cuts, one about three inches deep, slanting downward, and the other less than an inch in depth. He also complained of a burning sensation in the throat and stomach. After his wounds had been dressed he was taken to the County Hospital to await the result of his injuries, which are not necessarily fatal, an officer having been detailed to watch him meanwhile.

While being conveyed to the physician's office Johnston gave Chief Martz the following document, which shows his feelings and intentions prior to the killing:—

"SACRAMENTO, Nov. 12.—I take my child with me in order that shame and disgrace may not fall on her. She, Sarah Johnston, now Sarah Mitchell, ran away with my child. I married her in Austin, Nevada State, and she took everything from me and left me in debt. Please bury my child with me. They were all Mormons. So good-by to my friends, and God bless them. B. G. JOHNSTON.

"I am from Nevada City, California, aged 36 years on the 28th day of December next."

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	6·56	MOON RISES	8·34
SUN SETS	4·36	HIGH WATER	5·22

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

JAMES DOUGHERTY,
SAMUEL E. STOKES, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.
JOSEPH C. GRUBB,

COMMITTEE ON ARBITRATIONS.

J. O. James, George L. Buzby, E. A. Souder,
William W. Paul, Thos. L. Gillespie.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.			
Smidt	Bremen	New York	Nov. 4
Bellona	London	New York	Nov. 6
The Queen	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 6
Aleppo	Liverpool	New York via Bos.	Nov. 9
Minnesota	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 10
C.of Washington	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 11
Columbia	Glasgow	New York	Nov. 12
Samaria	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 13
Silesia	Havre	New York	Nov. 13
Java	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 13
FOR EUROPE.			
Hammonia	New York	Hamburg	Nov. 23
Manhattan	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 24
Russia	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 24
Tarifa	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 25
Main	New York	Bremen	Nov. 25
Lafayette	New York	Havre	Nov. 27
Caledonia	New York	Glasgow	Nov. 27
C.of Washington	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 27
City of N. York	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 30
C. of Brussels	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 4
City of Paris	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 11
C. of Antwerp	New York	Liverpool, via Hal	Dec. 14
COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.			
South America	New York	Rio Janeiro	Nov. 23
Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	Nov. 25
Prometheus	Philada	Charleston	Nov. 25
Morro Castle	New York	Havana	Nov. 25
Wyoming	Philada	Savannah	Nov. 27
Geo. Cromwell	New York	New Orleans	Nov. 27
Rapidan	New York	Havana	Nov. 27
Yazoo	Philada	New Orleans	Dec. 2

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamer J. S. Shriver, Her, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Schr P. Boice, Adams, New York, J. Rommel, Jr. & Bro.
Schr R. H. Naylor, Naylor, Boston, do.
Schr Nightingale, Beebe, New London, do.
Schr Gettysburg, Corson, Boston, do.
Schr J. M. Vance, Burdge, Washington, D. C., do.
Schr F. Nowell, Fennimore, Boston, do.
Schr C. L. Herrick, Baldwin, Dighton, do.
Schr M. D. Cranmer, Cranmer, Washington, D.C., do.
Schr J. Porter, Burroughs, Fall River, do.
Schr J. Cadwalader, Steelman, Salem, do.
Schr Ocean Wave, Kirby, Norfolk, Scott, Walter & Co.
Schr Ontario, Sprague, Boston, do.
Schr R. Knight, Bartlett, Norfolk, do.
Schr Gen. Grant, Colburn, Richmond, do.
Schr Narcissa, Brown, Norfolk, do.
Barge Reading RR. No. 30, Boice, New York, do.
Barge Reading RR. No. 20, Worrell, New York, do.
Barge No. 773, Lurr, New York, do.
Barge No. 598, Hunt, New York, do.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Ship Arcturus, Edwards, from Liverpool Aug. 31, with mdse. to Peter Wright & Sons.

Br. barque Augusta C. Small, O'Brien, 17 days from Cienfuegos, with sugar to S. & W. Welsh. Encountered very heavy gales from NW, by which we were kept 10 days north of Hatteras, from which place we have been 9 days making this port.

Schr John A. Griffin, Foster, from Charleston, S.C., with mdse. to captain. Experienced heavy weather the entire passage. 16th inst., off Cape Lookout, and 19th, off Chincoteague, had heavy SE. gales, during which we narrowly escaped being wrecked on the Shoals.

Schr Phœbe S. Williams, Spaulding, 6 days from York river, Va., with lumber to Collins & Co.

Schr Stampede, Stratton, from Jacksonville, with lumber to Allen & Farrar.

Schr Bee, Lloyd, 6 days from James river, Va., with lumber to Collins & Co.

Schr Potosi, Truax, 1 day from Leipsic, Del., with grain to Jos. E. Palmer.

Barge H. B. Knapp, Tryon, 9 days from Albany, with 97,973 feet white pine Michigan lumber to T. P. Galvin & Co.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, Nov. 22.—Four barges leave in tow to-night for Baltimore, light.

O. A. Noble, with hay, for Philadelphia.
S. O. Myers, with hay, for Philadelphia.
J. M. Matthews, with apples, for Philadelphia.
Sam Wardell, with apples, for Philadelphia.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, Nov. 22.—The following barges leave in tow to-night eastward:—

Iowa; M. F. Hannigan; Chas. Holgate; National; Melissa; F. McWilliams; Thos. Lynch; O. L. Nims; Caroline; and Campbell, all with coal for New York.

PHILADELPHIA BRANCH OFFICE, Nov. 23.—The barges J. J. Wilcox, P. W. Sprauge, and Nellie and George, with coal, left for New York last night. L. S. C.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Prometheus, Gray, from Charleston 19th inst for Philadelphia, has on board 466 bales cotton, 148 do. yarn, 150 bbls. rosin, 70 tcs. rice, and sundries.

Steamship Fanita, Brooks, hence, at New York 21st inst.

Barque Sprella, of Liverpool, from London for Philadelphia, 78 days out (so reported), was spoken 12th inst. lat. 35 40, long. 72 10, and reported being in the same lat. and long. 20 days previously, and had been driven off by westerly gales.

Barque F. W. Gutschke, Dantzig, hence, at Stettin 3d instant.

Barque Pleiades, Holt, hence, remained at Matanzas 12th inst., unc.

Brig Sea Breeze, Buckley, hence, at St. Thomas 8th inst, via Antigua, and sailed 8th for Jamaica, to load for the United States at 4½c. gold, f. o. b.

Brig Eudorus, Farr, hence, at Portland 19th inst.

Brig J. B. Kirby, Bernard, hence, was discharging at Sagua 11th inst.

Schr J. Ricardo Jova, Little, at New Orleans 17th inst. from Galveston.

Schrs L. A. Rose, Rose, and B. Steelman, Robinson, hence, at Norfolk 19th inst.

Schr Amos Edwards, Somers, hence, at Mobile 17th instant.

Schr Benj. Gartside, Stanford, cleared at Savannah 17th inst. for Philadelphia.

Schrs G. T. Hubbard, Loveland, and G. H. Bent, Smith, hence, at Richmond 20th inst.

Schr Thomas Booz, Somers, cleared at Wilmington, N. C., 19th inst., for New York.

Schr A. F. Hawley, Bayley, from Providence for Philadelphia, at New York 20th inst.

Schrs Morning Star, Lynch, for New Haven, and Margaret Powell, Fenton, for New Bedford, both from Philadelphia, at New York 20th inst.

Schrs Anna Leland, Bennet, from Bangor, and R. W. Lillon, Ludman, from Boston, both for Philadelphia, were at anchor at Flushing Bay, 20th inst.

Schrs Reading RR. No. 34, Burk, for New Haven; do. do No. 77, Carroll, for do., both for Philadelphia; and S. C. Norton, Norton, from New York for Chester, Pa., passed Hell Gate 21st inst.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Mr. J. A. Marshall, pilot, reports, the Buoy on Fourteen Feet Bank has disappeared.

Notice is given that a light will again be exhibited from Nantucket Brant Point Beacon on and after Dec. 1, 1869.

The foundation of the old Elbow Beacon, an obstruction to the navigation of Newark Bay, has been removed. The buoy now there to mark the location will be removed.

DRY GOODS.

GRAND CLOSING SALE
OF
RICKEY, SHARP & CO.'S
IMMENSE STOCK
OF
DRY GOODS
At Retail.

Unprecedented Bargains
IN
SILKS,
VELVETS,
DRESS GOODS, and
MISCELLANEOUS
DRY GOODS.

THIS STOCK IS THE MOST EXTENSIVE AND VARIED EVER OFFERED AT RETAIL IN THIS CITY,
AND CONTAINS MORE NOVELTIES AND STAPLES OF RECENT IMPORTATION THAN CAN BE FOUND ELSEWHERE.

ONE PRICE AND NO DEVIATION.
RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,
No. 727 CHESNUT STREET,
1 2 tfrp PHILADELPHIA.

1869.
"AT THORNLEY'S."
ATTRACTIVE DISPLAY.
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
AN IMMENSE STOCK OF GOODS.

We beg leave to make a "common sense" statement to "sensible people," namely:—That from a long experience in business, a close application to business, running under light expenses and buying all goods for cash, we can sell very much cheaper than parties whose expenses are four or five hundred per cent more than ours, and who don't sell any more goods. And furthermore, our store is large and well lighted, and

"Centrally Located,"
(N. E. Cor. Eighth and Spring Garden),

Of easy access from every part of the city by the cars, and exchange tickets or passes, and we deliver all goods punctually, and free of charge.

SILKS, SHAWLS, DRESS GOODS.
BLANKETS, FLANNELS, CASSIMERES.
CLOTHS, CLOAKINGS, LINEN GOODS.
KID GLOVES, CORSETS, SKIRTS, HDKFS., ETC.

JOSEPH H. THORNLEY,
N. E. Cor. Eighth and Spring Garden,
10 16 tf PHILADELPHIA.

NOW OPENING
AT THE
EIGHTH STREET RIBBON STORE,
No. 107 NORTH EIGHTH STREET,
Four doors above Arch street:
BONNET RIBBONS,
SASH RIBBONS,
SATIN RIBBONS,
VELVET RIBBONS,
BONNET VELVETS,
SILKS,
BLACK AND COLORED SATINS,
BLACK ENGLISH CRAPES,
FRENCH FLOWERS,
FEATHERS AND PLUMES,
LADIES' AND MISSES' HATS,
BONNET AND HAT FRAMES,
All which I offer at the lowest prices.
JULIUS SICHEL,
No. 107 North EIGHTH Street,
9 28 tuths2mrp Four doors above Arch.

NOTICE.

THE OLD ESTABLISHED
Fancy Dry Goods Business of
GEORGE FRYER,
No. 916 CHESNUT STREET,

Will be sold on liberal terms to a responsible purchaser. Property for sale or to rent; 25 by 235 feet.

This is a rare chance for any one desiring to secure one of the most desirable business stands in this city. Stock all first-class, and will be sold at its real valuation. Apply as above. 10 2 2m

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.

J. H. MICHENER & CO.,
CURERS OF THE
CELEBRATED
"Excelsior" Sugar-Cured Hams,
Tongues and Beef,
Have Removed to their
NEW STORE,
Nos. 122 and 124 ARCH STREET,
11 16 1mrp PHILADELPHIA.

GOODS FOR THE LADIES.

CHOICE GOODS AT LOW PRICES.

MRS. M. A. BINDER,
NO. 1101 CHESNUT STREET.

Correspondence with the leading Parisian and Continental Houses enables her to receive the latest novelties direct.

Bargains opening daily in—
Black Guipure Laces.
Black Thread Laces.
Pointe Applique Laces.
Valencienne Laces.
Pointe Collars.
Thread Collars. Lace Veils.
Pointe, Applique, and Valenciennes Handkerchiefs.
French Muslin.
Hamburg Edgings, new designs, very cheap.
Alter Laces, all widths.
Bridal Veils and Wreaths.
Kid Gloves, 75c. and $1 a pair.
White Coats, Cloaks, and Dresses.
Also, elegant Trimmings, Velvets, Flowers, Ribbons Buttons, etc.
Particular attention given to
DRESS AND CLOAK MAKING.
Satisfactory system of
DRESS CUTTING TAUGHT.
Sets of choice patterns for Merchants and Dressmakers now ready, at reduced prices.
Roman Ties and Sashes.
Paris Jewelry, newest styles of Jet, Gold, and Shell, the rarest and most elegant ever offered.
Hair Bands, Combs, Nets,
Zephyr, Slippers, Cushions, and Brackets.
Corsets and Hoop Skirts. 3 6 stuth§ 4

CLOTHING.

WESTON & BROTHER,
TAILORS,
No. 900 ARCH ST., PHILADELPHIA,
Invite special attention to their HANDSOME STOCK
OF
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
JUST RECEIVED.
A SUPERIOR GARMENT AT A REASONABLE PRICE.
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. 9 18 3mrp

OGDEN & HYATT,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
No. 815 ARCH STREET.
COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF CHOICE GOODS.
TERMS MODERATE. 9 16 thstu3mrp

THE CHESNUT STREET
One-price Clothing House,
NO. 609 CHESNUT ST., ABOVE SIXTH.

COMPLETE NEW FALL STOCK.
LARGE AND CHOICE ASSORTMENT.
PRICES AS LOW AS THE LOWEST.
DO NOT FAIL TO CALL AND EXAMINE.
STRICTLY ONE PRICE. [9 25 stuth3m
PERRY & CO.

CLOAKS.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!!

Our styles are the newest.
Our materias the most fashionable.
Our workmanship the very best.
Our stock the largest in the city.
OUR PRICES defy competition.
HENRY IVENS,
No. 23 South NINTH Street,
11 6 stuth 2m PHILADELPHIA.

WANTS.

WANTED—AGENTS, TEACHERS, Students, Clergymen, Farmers' sons and daughters, and all to sell

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BY OLIVE LOGAN,
The Great Reformer of the Stage,

who, having abandoned stage life, now exhibits in vivid colors the whole show world BEFORE AND BEHIND THE SCENES. Being Truthful, Moral, and High-toned, as well as Sensational, Rich, and Racy, it outsells all other books. Beautifully illustrated with 40 spirited engravings, 24 full-page cuts, 650 pages, on rose-tinted paper. Greatest inducements yet offered. Prospectus, Sample Copy, Boxes, and Stationery Free. For circular, explaining, address, immediately, PARMELEE & CO., Publishers, either at Philadelphia, Pa., Cincinnati, Ohio, or Middletown, Conn. 10 26 tuths2m

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Splendid Stock of Fresh Imported and Best Made and Trimmed Furs,
At Reduced Prices.

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Factory and Farms, Cumberland county, Md.
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A LADY, WHO WRITES A LEGIBLE HAND, desires copying.
Address J. E. L.,
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AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Manager .... H. GRAU
GRAND GERMAN OPERA.
TUESDAY, November 23,
LAST SUBSCRIPTION NIGHT,
FLOTOW'S CHARMING OPERA,
STRADELLA,
with the following artists:—
JOHANNSEN, HIMMER, HABELMANN, FORMES, STEINECKE, and WEINLICH.
Full Chorus, and the Celebrated Germania Orchestra, under the able direction of
MR. W. G. DIETRICH.
FOUR MORE NIGHTS AND ONE MATINEE
OF
GRAND GERMAN OPERA,
when the following works will be produced:—
WEDNESDAY EVENING,
LAST NIGHT BUT THREE,
will positively be produced, with new and gorgeous costumes, splendid scenic effects, and great cast, Halevy's renowned work,
LA JUIVE
(THE JEWESS—DIE JUDIN).
THURSDAY, November 25,
LAST NIGHT BUT TWO,
Mozart's immortal chef d'oeuvre,
DON GIOVANNI (DON JUAN),
with an immense cast, including the *Three Prime Donne*,
JOHANNSEN, ROTTER, FRIEDERICI.
FRIDAY—LAST NIGHT BUT ONE.
Meyerbeer's Renowned
ROBERT LE DIABLE.
SATURDAY—LAST DAY OF THE OPERA.
AFTERNOON AT 2—LAST GALA MATINEE.
EVENING AT 8—LAST OPERA NIGHT.
A GREAT GALA PERFORMANCE.

LAURA KEENE'S
CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.
TO-NIGHT, Robertson's Charming Comedy, in 4 acts, of
SCHOOL! SCHOOL!
LAURA KEENE as .... NAOMI TIGHE
and a splendid distribution of Characters.
FIRST CHILDREN'S "MATINEE"
ON SATURDAY NEXT, AT TWO O'CLOCK,
THE NEW RED RIDING HOOD;
Or, Grandmother, What Big Eyes You've Got.
"Matinee's" admission, 50 cents; Children, 25 cents.
Secured Seats and Orchestra Stalls, 75 cents.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE, BEGINS AT ¾ to 8.—THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, Nov. 23,
Last Night but Three of the Brilliant Engagement of
MR. EDWIN FORREST.
Shakespeare's Tragedy, in Five Acts, of
KING LEAR.
KING LEAR .... MR. EDWIN FORREST
WEDNESDAY—EDWIN FORREST as METAMORA.
THURSDAY—EDWIN FORREST as RICHELIEU.
FRIDAY—THE GLADIATOR.
The Management beg to announce the celebrated Drama, in five acts, written for Edwin Booth's Theatre, New York, entitled ENOCH ARDEN, will be produced on
SATURDAY AFTERNOON AND NIGHT.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins ¾ to 8.
POSITIVELY LAST FOUR NIGHTS OF
LOST AT SEA.
MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, and THURSDAY, 21st, 22d, 23d, and 24th, and
last representations of
LOST AT SEA.
Fine Cast, Grand Effects, and
Great Fire Scene.
FRIDAY—THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL,
By MRS. JOHN DREW AND COMPANY.

FOX'S AMERICAN THEATRE.
EVERY EVENING—MISS EVA BRENT, the Queen of Song; America's Greatest Humorist, ALF. BURNETT; Prof. J. W. SHARPLEY; GASTON, Fire King; Mr. W. H. MAFLIN; Mad'lle DE ROSA.
LA FETE CALAIS, THE GREEK SLAVE, ETC.
Matinee on SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 2 o'clock.

DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE,
SEVENTH St., below Arch (Late Theatre Comique).
Animated Audiences and Overflowing Houses.
THIS EVENING and Continue Every Night.
DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S
Gigantic Minstrel and Burlesque Opera Troupe.
GREAT BILL FOR THIS WEEK.
Engagement and first appearance of the celebrated Artist,
MR. E. WARDEN.
First time, in addition to a Full Programme, of the New Sensational Burlesque, LOST AT C.
First Week—New Burlesque German Opera.

NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE, ELEVENTH Street, above Chesnut.
THE FAMILY RESORT.
CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS,
the great Star Troupe of the world, in their unequalled
ETHIOPIAN SOIREES,
BEAUTIFUL BALLADS, SONGS,
OPERATIC SELECTIONS, and
LAUGHABLE BURLESQUES
EVERY EVENING.
J. L. CARNCROSS, Manager.
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Evenings at 7½. Matinees, Wednesday and Saturday at 3.
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Admission, 25c. Reserved Seats, 50c. 11 11 tf

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TENTH and CHESNUT Streets.
LAST SIX DAYS OF
THE NEW YORK LIVING CURIOSITIES,
from the late Barnum's Museum. Levees on MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, in the afternoons only, from 3 to 4. Admission 25 cents.

SENTZ AND HASSLER'S MATINEES—MUSICAL FUND HALL, 1869-70, every SATURDAY AFTEROON at 3½ o'clock. 10 18

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY
The Society is now ready to receive subscriptions at office of the Secretary, 1102 CHESNUT St. 11 9 tuths12

VALER'S (LATE MILLER'S) WINTER GARDEN, Nos. 720, 722, 724, and 726 VINE Street.
THE GRAND ORCHESTRION, formerly the property of the GRAND DUKE OF BADEN, purchased at great expense by JACOB VALER, of this city, in combination with FLAMER'S ORCHESTRA and Miss NELLIE ANDERSON, will perform EVERY AFTERNOON and EVENING at the above-mentioned place. Admission free. 1 13t

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RAILROAD FORECLOSURE SALE.—THE undersigned grantee in trust, and as Special Master Commissioner of the Circuit Court of the United States in and for the Southern District of Ohio, in the case of Charles Moran, Trustee, against the Cincinnati and Zanesville Railroad Company, pending in said Court in Chancery, by authority of the decree rendered in said cause at the October term thereof, A. D. 1869, will, on the first day of December, 1869, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. of said day, at the door of the Court House of said Court, in the city of Cincinnati, Ohio, offer and expose to sale by public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, payable on confirmation of said sale by said Court, but not for less than the minimum sum fixed by said Court, namely—one million three thousand nine hundred and sixty-eight dollars ($1,003,968). THE RAILROAD, OTHER PROPERTY AND FRANCHISES, INCLUDING THE FRANCHISE TO BE AND ACT AS A CORPORATION OF THE CINCINNATI AND ZANESVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY IN THE STATE OF OHIO. If no sale shall be effected at the time and place above designated, the biddings will be adjourned from day to day, or time to time, by proclamation, and pursuant thereto, will be continued to complete the sale. Possession of the premises to be delivered to the purchaser on confirmation and payment of the purchase-money—compliance in other respects with the terms of the order of sale by the purchaser being also required.
CHARLES MORAN, Trustee,
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LOST.

$10 REWARD.—LOST—A CERTIFICATE of New City Loan, No. 1529, for $4500, in the name of JOHN GARDE. Application has been made for renewal of said certificate. Of no use to any one but
M. P. GARDE,
9 24 ftu 26t* No. 253 DEAN Street, Philadelphia.

ONE DOLLAR GOODS FOR 95 CENTS.
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NEW-YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Nov. 23, 1869.

Good for Mrs. Dr. Lozier.

Mrs. Doctor Lozier, who is a woman's rights woman of the deepest dye, has done something for which virtuous men and women will thank her, even those among them who believe, with St. Paul, that women should be clothed with shamefacedness and ought not to speak in public. A few days ago she was visited by a man and a girl, who came together, and whose object in calling was to induce Mrs. Lozier to scientifically prevent the population of the earth from being increased by one. This Mrs. Lozier positively refused to do, despite the bribe of a large sum of money by the gentleman, and the melodramatic assurance of the young lady that she would kill herself unless Mrs. Lozier complied. Twice the conscientious doctress refused and twice the gentleman repeated his bribe, doubling it each time. Disgusted and enraged with such impudent persistency, Mrs. Lozier finally had the couple arrested. Not wishing, however, to continue proceedings against the girl, the latter was afterwards liberated, but the man was held in custody. From the prison he sent a messenger to Mrs. Lozier, offering at first $200, and then $1000, if she would withdraw her suit. The woman's rights woman refused, and at this moment the gentleman is incarcerated, cursing the unlucky moment when his fate led him to call upon a woman whose devotion to her sex was too pure to allow her to corrupt herself for the sake of guiltily saving one from the consequences of guilt.

Apropos of having touched upon the woman question, I might remark that the *Woman's World* is the title of a new weekly soon to be published. The women are getting divided among themselves. The chignons are splitting; but then why should there not be instances of hair-splitting in this, as in every other question?

Mr. John Greenwood, Jr.,

has lately become one of the partners of *The Sunday Times and Noah's Weekly Messenger*, of this city. He was for many years Mr. P. T. Barnum's right-hand man, and if he chose to get to work at book-making could doubtless put together as many interesting reminiscences as Mr. Barnum, and infinitely more truthful ones. He has lately returned from a tour through Turkey and Japan, whither he went in company with Mark Twain and other eminent funny people. Many years of his life were passed among horned women and double-headed girls, and his memory is stocked with as many curiosities as Barnum's Museum itself. Though not a newspaper man. Mr. Greenwood has dwelt among the newspapers, and the effect upon him has been similar to the effect upon the flower which was not a rose, but had lived among the roses.

Pere Hyacinthe

has allowed himself to be brought out at last. He is to deliver a lecture next Thursday evening two weeks at the Academy of Music, in behalf of indigent French people in this city. Mr. F. R. Coudert, President of the French Benevolent Society, has addressed to him a letter, in which he has represented the needs of these sufferers. There are several reasons why the Academy will be full. The French population of New York is large—the statistics of the French *opera bouffe* (in its latter days) and Bateman's French dramatic company to the contrary notwithstanding. The number of native residents who understand French is also respectable, and the number of natives who would like to, and who thrill with a burning desire to make the stranger believe that they do, is larger than all the others put together. Finally, the curiosity of the public—who know nothing about French and don't want to—to see the Pere is very great. Charity will give very little in aid of the French Benevolent Society, but curiosity will give a great deal, and the hook was never better baited than when Father Hyacinthe's eloquent jaws were fastened upon it.

Walking Through the Park.

The idea of a neatly paved and elaborately shaded *plaza* across the City Hall Park, between the old City Hall and the grounds of the new Post Office, is one of those Utopian schemes which the papers and the public love to talk about from time to time, but which never find fulfilment. Just now the extent of ground which is to be covered by the *plaza*, whenever it is laid out, is an all but impassable series of ditches. The ground there has got deeply rutted by the passage over it of heavy carts going to and from the new Post Office grounds, and no attempt is made to remedy this mush-like tendency, by having it macadamized. The poultice pavement of Fifth avenue, bad as it is, is better than what remains of the City Park. This once green spot used to be called one of the lungs of the city; but the lung now is covered with tubercles (if I may be allowed that flight of fancy), and will require to be doctored very severely before it can become its old self.

Those Target Excursions.

One of our newly-elected legislators has now the opportunity of securing a cherished place in the bosom of every Gothamite who has business to attend to, and loves to attend to it without being *waylaid* and delayed by those numerous target excursions and civic processions of every kind, the participants in which block up Broadway and the avenues. These target-shooters prefer Broadway. If they can succeed in blocking up that thoroughfare, and causing an interminable jam of vehicles and pedestrians, they are happy for the rest of the day. Their rendezvous is in Nassau street, opposite the *Tribune* office, and it sometimes happens, when they are in for a row, that a posse of police is despatched to that vicinity, with a *carte blanche* in the use of clubs and pistols. But they do not despise the avenues. Indeed, next to Broadway they prefer a street which has a railroad in it, and so gives them the opportunity of disturbing the time-table for half a day. During the last two weeks target-shooting has been at its height, and not a day has passed that some of the principal streets have not been blocked up by the processionists, and the course of travel and business interrupted for several hours.

Fashion Reporters.

These pests of the press never flourished more than they promise to do this season. No fashionable wedding, ball, or party is considered to be complete unless a fashion reporter is invited, with the understanding that a minute account of the ceremony or entertainment shall appear in the next morning's issue of the paper he represents. By-and-by fashionable festivals will ring in with the rest, and Dives shall not be buried unless Jenkins acts as pall-bearer, and with his mind's-eye photographs his shroud. Isn't it sad that a greenback and a glass of wine should be sufficient to put the fashion reporter in good-humor, and cause him to see and put down all that he is wanted to see and put down, and nothing more? The papers that deal in this sort of information are not to be blamed too much. Fashionable people help to support those papers, and are too glad to pay liberally for the sake of being elaborately Jenkinsized.

ALI BABA.

THE CHICAGO, DANVILLE, AND VINCENNES RAILROAD COMPANY.

THIS road extends from Chicago, through Illinois, in a southerly direction, and traverses the eastern counties of that State to the junction with the Evansville and Terre Haute Railroad, with which it forms the straightest and most direct line to Louisville and the South. The country through which it passes is thickly settled, and comprises one of the richest and most productive sections of the State of Illinois. This road furnishes the facilities required for bringing to market the agricultural and mineral products of this portion of the State, and as it passes for nearly one-third of its length through rich coal fields, it cannot but have a potent influence in augmenting the mining operations. The celebrated Brazil mines, whose coal is especially prized for the manufacture of iron, are by it brought ninety miles nearer to Chicago, which is destined to become one of the greatest iron manufacturing centres of the country. The road is already completed for fifty-five miles from Chicago to Momence, and the rest is being rapidly completed. As fast as it is open for business an immense amount of freight is offered; and it is estimated, by a very moderate calculation, that the net revenues of the local business alone will be nearly equal to three times the sum required for the interest and sinking fund upon the entire issue of the bonds. Of course, when the road is entirely finished the through traffic will greatly increase this, as the road forms part of the shortest through line from Chicago, via Terre Haute, Vincennes, Evansville, and Nashville, to New Orleans, Mobile, and Pensacola.

The whole road will be one hundred and forty miles, upon which forty year seven per cent. bonds will be issued to the amount of $2,500,000, or an average of about $18,000 per mile. This loan, with the $2,100,000 capital stock already taken up, will be amply sufficient to build and equip the entire line, including rolling stock and all the requisites for a first-class outfit. It is only upon the portion of the line now in operation that the bonds are offered for sale, and as these are protected with extraordinary care by registration and otherwise, the interest will be paid upon them out of one-third of the net earnings, and the sinking fund, created and set aside, will be amply sufficient for their redemption. The bonds are officially registered and transferred by the Union Trust Company of New York, and it is believed that no securities can be made more absolutely safe. These bonds are secured by a first mortgage upon the road, its equipments, and the future acquired property of the company. As compared with six per cent. gold bonds, the additional one per cent. at compound interest for thirty years would give the owner a profit of $951·28, and for forty years $2003·42. By exchanging Government 6s for these bonds, $10,000 would buy $12,000, payable in gold, and yielding an immediate profit; besides the gain of $2000 principal and the annual six per cent. thereon, they would at maturity net the buyer $24,041·16 additional profit in interest.

The bonds are now selling at 95 and accruing interest from October 1. De Haven & Brothers, No. 40 S. Third street, are the agents for their sale in this city.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

"School" at the Chesnut.

The success of Robertson's plays in England and America was certainly remarkable, when we consider how entirely opposed they are in style and spirit to the prevailing dramatic taste, of which Boucicault is the chief exponent. Such pieces as *Ours* and *Caste* were welcomed by the critics, and maybe praised beyond their deserts, because they seemed to indicate that a healthy reaction had set in against a class of plays that depended almost exclusively upon meretricious, mechanical and scenic effects rather than upon genuine dramatic interest of plot, dialogue, and situation. In contrast with such pieces, even the weaknesses of Robertson's comedies become merits, and they succeeded in winning applause because they are distinguished by a freshness and purity of style that are remarkable in modern play-writing, and because they have an air of novelty and unconventionality even in the treatment of themes that are as old as the drama, or even human nature itself.

School is a new version of *Cinderella*, and the main ideas of the fascinating old fairy story are worked into a pleasant little drama of mild but agreeable flavor, that affords a good opportunity for the members of such a company as that of the Chesnut to do some nice bits of character acting, and to offer a very attractive evening's entertainment. *School*, when it was first brought out in this city last season, achieved quite a success, and the public are familiar with its merits. It is not the best of Robertson's pieces, but it is good enough to warrant a revival at this time, and it is produced at the Chesnut in sufficiently good style to entitle it to the patronage of the public.

Miss Keene makes a decided feature of the part of "Naomi Tighe," which she acts with spirit and dresses most appropriately. Mr. Wallis is excellent as the superannuated "Beau Farintosh;" and Mr. Mordaunt fills the part of "Lord Beaufoy" very creditably. This gentleman, since he has been at the Chesnut this season, has tamed down considerably in style, and he is rapidly winning an excellent reputation as a painstaking and careful actor. The character of "Jack Poyntz" is suited to Mr. Sheridan, and he renders it in an excellent manner. Mr. Otis, on the other hand, has something out of his usual line to deal with in "Mr. Krux," the usher, and although he gives a careful performance, he fails to equal Mr. Everly, who gave a most artistic personation of this disagreeable villain last season, when *School* was first brought out. Miss Jennie Anderson makes a pleasant representative of the heroine "Bella," and the other parts are represented in good style by Mr. Jack, Miss Carr, Miss Laurens, Miss Porter, and Miss Graham.

The City Amusements.

AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC Flotow's opera of *Stradella* will be performed this evening by the German troupe.

To-morrow evening Halevy's opera of *La Juive* will be brought out, with new costumes, scenic effects, etc. etc.

AT THE WALNUT Mr. Forrest will appear this evening as "King Lear."

On Saturday next the drama of *Enoch Arden* will be produced.

AT THE CHESNUT Robertson's comedy of *School* will be given this evening.

On Saturday next there will be a matinee for children, when *The New Red Riding Hood* will be performed.

AT THE ARCH *Lost at Sea* will be repeated this evening.

AT DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE the burlesque of *Lost at C* and other attractions will be offered this evening.

AT THE ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE a variety of Ethiopian eccentricities are announced for this evening's performance.

SIGNOR BLITZ and his son will appear this evening at the Assembly Building in one of their amusing magical entertainments. A matinee to-morrow.

THE LIVING CURIOSITIES will exhibit at the Assembly Building this afternoon.

MR. WILLIAM L. DENNIS will deliver the last of his "Poneyville Lectures" at the Assembly Building this evening. Subject:—"Mrs. Wiggins and her Party."

THE "STAR" COURSE OF LECTURES.—The fifth lecture of this course will be delivered at the Academy of Music on Monday evening next, by Hon. S. S. Cox, who will deliver a new lecture prepared expressly for this occasion on "Progress in Spain."

The sixth lecture will be delivered on December 1st, by Hon. Charles Sumner, whose subject will be "The Question of Caste."

CITY ITEMS.

NEW FALL GOODS.—*Choice assortment of entirely new styles, in Ready-made Garments.*

MEN'S, YOUTHS', AND BOYS', *superior in style, fit, and workmanship to any ready-made goods in Philadelphia.*

ALSO, IN THE PIECE, *to be made up to order, in the finest manner.*

HALF WAY BETWEEN *Fifth and Sixth Streets.*
BENNETT & CO.,
TOWER HALL,
518 MARKET ST.,
PHILADELPHIA,
AND 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 S. Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine Jewelry and Silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article, furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western Watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

UNSURPASSED FOR BEAUTY AND FIT
ARE THE
NEW STYLE
ENGLISH PALETOT OVERCOATS
OF
CARR'S FINISHED MELTON,
MADE BY
CHARLES STOKES,
NO. 824 CHESNUT STREET.

DR. WILBOR'S COD LIVER OIL AND LIME.—Invalids need no longer dread to take that great specific for Consumption, Asthma, and threatening Coughs—Cod Liver Oil. As prepared by Dr. Wilbor, it is robbed of the nauseating taste, and also embodies a preparation of the Phosphate of Lime, giving nature the very article required to aid the healing qualities of the oil, and to recreate where disease has destroyed. This article also forms a remarkable tonic, and will cause weak and debilitated persons to become strong and robust. It is for sale by all respectable druggists throughout the country, and is an article that should be kept in every family, for convenience of instant use on the first appearance of Coughs or Irritation of the Lungs. Manufactured only by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, No. 166 Court street, Boston. Sold by all Druggists.

THE DEMAND TELLS THE STORY.—From all directions orders for PHALON'S VITALIA OR SALVATION FOR THE HAIR come pouring in. All the noxious Dyes, etc., go down before it. A year hence they will be unmarketable. The ladies say it is as pleasant to use as a perfumed toilet water, and it is as transparent as crystal. Nothing else reproduces so perfectly the original hue of the hair.

Gay's China Palace.
ASTONISHING how they can sell goods so cheap at GAY'S China Palace, No. 1022 Chesnut street.
Best Stone China Tea Set, 56 pieces, $3·00.
" " " Dining Set, 97 pieces, $9·56.
" " " Toilet Set, $2·50.
" " " Dining plates, per doz., $1.
" " " Cups and Saucers, per set, twelve pieces, 45c.
And fancy goods at prices to astonish the initiated.

GET THE BEST.—The Parham New Family LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINE. (Easy Terms.) Salesroom, No. 704 CHESNUT Street.

GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Sewing Machines No. 730 Chesnut street.

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The young men of Philadelphia and adjacent towns, and all who like to be WELL DRESSED, should see the following articles:—
THE STYLISH PLAID CASSIMERE PANTS.
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THE STYLISH PLAID CASSIMERE PANTS.
These are ELEGANT and NOT EXPENSIVE Goods, and our house has a large assortment.
Note, our Pants are cut in three styles:—
☞ 1. *"TIGHT."*
☞ 2. *"MEDIUM."*
☞ 3. *"LARGE."*
People who want to save buying Overcoats should see the
HEAVY CHESTERFIELDS.
HEAVY CHESTERFIELDS.
HEAVY CHESTERFIELDS.
Others will prefer
OUR STYLISH DOUBLE-BREASTED SACKS.
OUR STYLISH DOUBLE-BREASTED SACKS.
OUR STYLISH DOUBLE-BREASTED SACKS.
PLEASE NOTICE.—We are receiving daily fresh instalments from our workrooms, elegant goods made under our own supervision, and our assortment will be kept up, notwithstanding our immense sales. We take a pride in having the BEST Stock (both of Men's and Boys' Clothing) AS WELL AS THE CHEAPEST.
Forty-five cutters and one thousand hands are still actively engaged to replenish our counters. A visit will verify this any day between 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.
Our force of salesmen is large, so as to afford every facility to customers, whether looking or buying.
☞ *The New Goods just receiving are:—*
FALL OVERCOATS, from $7·75 to $25.
ALL KINDS OF HEAVY OVERCOATS.
INDISPENSABLE SUITS.
STREET JACKETS.
FANCY OVERSACKS.
STYLISH CHESTERFIELDS.
YOUTHS' CHESTERFIELDS.
BOYS' DOUBLE-BREASTED SACKS.
YOUTHS' AND BOYS' SUITS.
CHILDREN'S GARIBALDIS.
CHILDREN'S BISMARKS.
CHILDREN'S FANCY OVERCOATS.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
THE CORNER OF SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

MARRIED.

McCLEES—SOMERS.—On the evening of November 21, 1869, at the Parsonage, No. 435 Dickerson street, by Rev. T. W. Maclary, WASHINGTON L. McCLEES to KETURAH V. SOMERS, both of this city.

PIERIE—MARIS.—On Friday, November 15, 1869, by the Rev. W. M. Reilly, at his residence, No. 538 Broadway, Camden, N. J., FRANCIS HARCOURT PIERIE to BESSIE S., daughter of William Maris, Jr., all of this city.

DIED.

BAILEY.—On Sunday, the 21st instant, LYDIA, relict of the late John Bailey, in the 60th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her brother, John Taylor, No. 1645 N. Tenth street, on Thursday at 2 o'clock.

BITTING.—On the 20th instant, JORDAN D. BITTING, in the 63d year of his age.

The relatives and male friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his son, Jared D. Bitting, No. 1233 Brown street, on Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock, the 24th instant. Interment at Mount Peace.

BRODNIX.—On the 20th instant, Mr. PETER BRODNIX, in the 63d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 117 Unity street, Frankford, on Wednesday afternoon, the 24th instant, at 2 o'clock.

GARMAN.—On the 22d instant, SUSAN A., wife of George Garman, aged 27 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, Owen McGrath, No. 1444 American street, below Jefferson, on Thursday morning at 8½ o'clock.

HOMILLER.—On the 20th instant, Mrs. EMMA W., wife of Moyer Homiller, in the 51st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, Branchtown, Montgomery county, on Wednesday afternoon at 1 o'clock. Funeral services at the Haines Street M. E. Church, Germantown.

LUSCIOUS WHITE GRAPES,
IN 25 POUND KEGS,
Nicely packed in cork cuttings, so that persons can keep them for use all winter.
SOLD AT A MODERATE PRICE BY THE KEG,
BY
MITCHELL & FLETCHER,
No. 1204 CHESNUT STREET,
11 4 thstu2m5p PHILADELPHIA.

MOURNING DRY GOODS.—BESSON & SON have just received—
5 cases black all-wool Poplins, 62½, 75, 87½, $1, etc.
3 cases black all-wool Ottoman Poplins, $1·25, $2, etc.
2 cases black all-wool Poplin Biarritz, all qualities.
3 cases black double-warp Alpacas, 50, 62½, and 75c.
3 cases black Gros Grain Silks, $1·87½, $2, $2·25, $2·50, etc.
2 cases black Thibet Long Shawls, full and extra sizes.
1 case black Thibet Long Shawls, hemmed borders.
1 case black English Bombazines, all qualities.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL MOURNING DRY GOODS HOUSE.
11 23 6t5p No. 918 CHESNUT Street.

MCCXXVIII.—I WOULD RESPECTFULLY inform Undertakers that, in order to meet the increased demand for my patent BURIAL CASKETS, I have taken the large Factory at
No. 1228 RIDGE AVENUE.
With my enlarged facilities, I am now prepared to supply promptly all orders in city or country.
3 4 thsturp5 E. S. EARLEY

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING RELINquished the Heating of Buildings by Steam or Water, it will be continued by
WILLIAM H. WISTAR,
lately superintending that department of their business, whom they recommend to their friends.
Nov. 19, 1869. MORRIS, TASKER & CO.

WISTAR & SOULTON,
No. 227 SOUTH FIFTH STREET.
HEATING BY
STEAM OR HOT WATER.
PLANS OF PIPE CUT TO ORDER.
LAUNDRIES AND CULINARY APPARATUS FITTED UP. 10 22 3m5p

COTTON.
TO CAPITALISTS.
If any gentleman, or number of persons, desire to engage in the cultivation of Cotton, an opportunity will be afforded by addressing "COTTON," Box 1669, Philadelphia Post Office, setting forth where an interview can be had, and full information given. No capital will be required, unless the party or parties are entirely satisfied with the operator and all his plans, as well as thoroughly convinced it will yield very large returns on any investment that may be made. 11 22 2t

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish, RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.
Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 7 8 5p4

FINANCIAL.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF IOWA.
ITS
SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,
Free of Government Tax,
At 95 and Accrued Interest.

This road runs through the richest and most thickly settled portion of this magnificent State, and is the only link wanting to connect St. Louis and St. Paul by a direct line, 147 miles shorter than any other.
It runs through the great coal fields of Southern Iowa to the North, where coal is indispensable and must be carried.
It runs *from* the great lumber regions of the North, through a district of country which is destitute of this prime necessity.
IT DOES NOT RUN THROUGH A WILDERNESS, where it would wait for years for a population to give it business, but through a tier of counties which are now producing about twenty million bushels of grain, most of which is freight for railroads.
Forty-five miles of the road are just finished, and the Superintendent reports that on the portion open for business the net earnings are more than the interest liabilities.
Sixty miles more are graded, and a million and a half of dollars have already been expended on the work.
The mortgage is made to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, and bonds can be issued only at the rate of $16,000 per mile, or only half the amount upon some other roads. Special security is provided for the principal and for the payment of interest.
First mortgages upon most railroads are the very safest investments, and, so far as we can learn, there is not a single completed line in the Northwest which is not only paying its interest, but a good dividend upon its stock.
The immense grain and other freights to be carried away, and the domestic supplies to be brought in, ensure a profitable business.
First Mortgage Bonds for so small an amount upon a road running through such a rich and already well-settled part of Iowa, can well be recommended as a perfectly safe as well as very profitable investment. At the present price they pay about ten per cent. on the investment. Over $400,000 have already been taken by the Company's officers and others interested in the enterprise. Pamphlets, with map, may be obtained, and subscriptions will be received in Philadelphia by
B. K. JAMISON & CO.,
N. W. Cor. THIRD and CHESNUT Sts.,
BOWEN & FOX,
Merchants' Exchange Building,
And in New York at THE COMPANY'S OFFICES, No. 32 PINE Street, at the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, No. 44 WALL Street, and at HOWES & MACY'S, No. 30 WALL Street.
Pamphlets sent by mail on application.
W. B. SHATTUCK,
11 13 stuth1m4p TREASURER.

A RELIABLE HOME INVESTMENT.
THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
Wilmington and Reading Railroad,
BEARING INTEREST
At SEVEN PER CENT. in Currency,
PAYABLE APRIL AND OCTOBER, FREE OF STATE AND UNITED STATES TAXES.
This road runs through a thickly populated and rich agricultural and manufacturing district.
For the present, we are offering a limited amount of the aoove Bonds at
85 CENTS AND INTEREST.
The connection of this road with the Pennsylvania and Reading Railroads insures it a large and remunerative trade. We recommend the bonds as the cheapest first-class investment in the market.
WM. PAINTER & CO.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENTS,
No. 36 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
9 4 t12 31 PHILADELPHIA.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,
BANKERS,
PHILADELPHIA AND NEW YORK,
DEALERS IN UNITED STATES BONDS, and MEMBERS OF STOCK AND GOLD EXCHANGE,
Receive Accounts of Banks and Bankers on Libera Terms.
ISSUE BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON
C. J. HAMBRO & SON, London.
B. METZLER, S. SOHN & CO., Frankfort.
JAMES W. TUCKER & CO., Paris.
And Other Principal Cities, and Letters of Credit
1 2 tf Available Throughout Europe.

CITY WARRANTS
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
C. T. YERKES, Jr., & CO.,
NO. 20 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA

FINANCIAL.

THE
FIRST MORTGAGE
SINKING FUND
7 PER CENT. 40 YEAR
GOLD BONDS
OF THE
Chicago, Danville and Vincennes
RAILROAD COMPANY.
Total amount to be issued, $2,500,000 on 140 Miles of Road,
(Extending from Chicago through Eastern Illinois to the junction with the Evansville and Terre Haute Railroad, with which it forms the shortest TRUNK LINE to Louisville and the South), making the average of Bonds about $18,000 per mile, and it is expressly guaranteed that the bond issue shall not exceed that sum.
The Road traverses a country that assures a large and profitable business; is built and equipped from Chicago to Momence, a distance of 55 miles, AND UPON THIS PORTION OF THE LINE ONLY WE NOW OFFER THE BONDS FOR SALE.
These Bonds are protected with extraordinary care by registration and otherwise; the interest upon them will be paid out of one-third the net earnings, and the Sinking Fund, created and set aside, will provide ample means for their redemption.
They are Officially Registered and Transferred by the
Union Trust Company
of New York, who thus become the custodian of these Bonds. IT IS CONFIDENTLY BELIEVED THAT NO BONDS CAN BE MADE MORE PERFECTLY SECURE, OR MORE ABSOLUTELY SAFE.
It is a CAPITAL ADVANTAGE of these Bonds that they bear 7 per cent. gold interest for 40 years; and compared with 6 *per cent.* gold bonds, the additional 1 per cent., at compound interest, for thirty years, would give the owner of this Bond a profit of $951·28, and for forty years, $2003·42.
Government Sixes might be exchanged with this result:—$10,000 would buy $12,000 of these bonds, payable in gold, yielding a profit in hand, and besides THE GAIN OF $2000 PRINCIPAL AND THE ANNUAL 6 PER CENT. THEREON, WOULD, AT MATURITY, NET THE BUYER $24,041·16 ADDITIONAL PROFIT IN INTEREST.
Prices at present, 95 and accrued interest from October 1.
Pamphlets, with Maps and detail, and the BONDS may be had of us, and of the
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
Dealers in Government Securities, etc.,
No. 40 South THIRD Street, Philadelphia.
Having personally examined this entire line of road, finished and projected, we offer these Bonds with every confidence in their full worth and soundness.
W. BAILEY LANG & CO.,
No. 54 CLIFF Street, New York,
Agents for the sale of the Bonds. 11 23 tuths4t

UNITED STATES BONDS
BOUGHT, SOLD, AND EXCHANGED ON MOST LIBERAL TERMS.
GOLD
BOUGHT AND SOLD AT MARKET RATES. COUPONS CASHED.
PACIFIC RAILROAD BONDS
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
STOCKS
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION ONLY.
COLLECTIONS
MADE ON ALL ACCESSIBLE POINTS.
DE HAVEN & BRO.,
No. 40 South THIRD Street,
6 11$ PHILADELPHIA.

B. K. JAMISON & CO.,
SUCCESSORS TO
P. F. KELLY & CO.,
Bankers and Dealers in
Gold, Silver, and Government Bonds,
AT CLOSEST MARKET RATES,
N.W. Corner THIRD and CHESNUT Sts.
Special attention given to COMMISSION ORDERS in New York and Philadelphia Stock Boards, etc. etc. 5 5 t12 31

ELLIOTT & DUNN,
BANKERS,
NO. 109 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA,
DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.
DEALERS IN ALL GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, BILLS, Etc.
Receive MONEY ON DEPOSIT, allowing interest.
Execute orders for Stocks in Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and Baltimore. 4 26§

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

Admiral Farragut and the Naval Board—The System of Cording and Sealing Merchandise.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Merchandise in Transit.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—The Secretary of the Treasury has issued instructions to Collector Miller, at San Francisco, abolishing the system of cording and sealing of merchandise in transitu via the Isthmus to New York, except merchandise in bond. Hereafter, until further assignments, all goods passing between the above-mentioned points will be treated in like manner to foreign merchandise using invoices and marks to designate packages.

Richardson Has Not Resigned.

Judge Richardson denies the statement that his resignation has been accepted, to take effect on the first of July or any other day.

Our Naval Officers in Foreign Ports.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—Admiral Porter was before the Sub-Committee on Foreign Affairs to-day relative to the conduct of naval officers in foreign ports.

HEARINGS AT THE CENTRAL STATION.—Before Alderman Kerr, Committing Magistrate at the Central Station, this afternoon, was arraigned Samuel Graham on the charge of stealing a horse from Moses Ross, of Parkesburg, Chester county. He was held in $2000 bail to answer.

—Andrew Moore and Henry Dodd, arrested last night in the yard of No. 724 Filbert street, were held in $600 bail each, on the suspicion of attempting to commit a robbery.

—William Stainwork, residing at Bower and Perkiomen streets, was charged with assault and battery upon his wife Addie, and was held in $300 bail to keep the peace.

—William Keenan and Walter Rowland were accused of entering the house of William Armstrong, No. 1331 Christian street, on Saturday night last and robbing it of guitar and $23 in cash. They were committed to answer.

—Daniel Thomas, colored, accused of shooting the girl Lucinda Lipperd, on Thanksgiving-day last, was held in $1000 bail to answer.

—William Brown was charged with stealing some clothing from the yard of No. 341 Aberdeen street. He was committed to answer in default of $500 bail.

MASONIC ELECTION.—Last evening Jerusalem H. R. A. Chapter, No. 3, A. Y. M., held its annual meeting, when the following-named officers were chosen to serve for the ensuing year, commencing St. John's day next:—

Comp. Horace Fritz, High Prist.
Comp. R. Salter, King.
Comp. J. G. Allen, Scribe.
Comp. J. B. Van Osten, Treasurer.
Comp. D. F. Dealy, Secretary.
Trustees—Comps. J. Worthington, J. T. Roberts, and J. Cresswell.

REPORTED PRIZE FIGHT.—It is rumored that a prize fight took place yesterday at Fisher's lane, Twenty-second ward, which lasted for over one hour. Both of the participants were badly injured, and this morning it is current upon the street that one of the combatants has since died.

FINANCIAL.

SECURITY AGAINST LOSS
BY
Burglary, Fire, or Accident.
The Safe Deposit Company,
IN THEIR
New Fire and Burglar-Proof Building,
Nos. 329 and 331 CHESNUT STREET.
The Fidelity Insurance, Trust,
AND
SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY.
CAPITAL $1,000,000
DIRECTORS.
N. B. Browne, | Edward W. Clark,
Clarence H. Clark, | Alexander Henry,
John Welsh, | Stephen A. Caldwell,
Charles Macalester. | George F. Tyler,
Henry C. Gibson.
President—N. B. BROWNE.
Vice-President—CLARENCE H. CLARK.
Secretary and Treasury—ROBERT PATTERSON.
Assistant Secretary—JAMES W. HAZLEHURST.
The Company have provided in their new Building and Vaults absolute security against loss by FIRE, BURGLARY, or ACCIDENT, and
RECEIVE SECURITIES AND VALUABLES ON DEPOSIT UNDER GUARANTEE,
Upon the following rates, for one year or less period:
Government and all other Coupon Securities, or those transferable by delivery....$1·00 per $1000
Government and all other Securities registered and negotiable only by endorsement 50 per 1000
Gold Coin or Bullion.......... 1·25 per 1000
Silver Coin or Bullion......... 2·00 per 1000
Silver or Gold Plate, under seal, on owner's estimate of value, and rate subject to adjustment for bulk............ 1·00 per 100
Jewelry, Diamonds, etc............ 2·50 per 1000
Deeds, Mortgages, and Valuable Papers generally, when of no fixed value, $1 a year, each, or according to bulk.
These latter, when deposited in Tin Boxes, are charged according to bulk, upon a basis of 1½ feet cubic capacity, $10 a year.
Coupons and interest will be collected, when desired, and remitted to the owners, for one per cent.
The Company offer for RENT, the lessee exclusively holding the key,
SAFES INSIDE THE BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS
At rates varying from $15 to $75 each, per annum, according to size.
Deposits of Money Received, on which interest will be allowed:—3 per cent. on Call Deposits, payable by Check at sight, and 4 per cent. on Time Deposits, payable on ten days' notice.
Travellers' Letters of Credit furnished, available in all parts of Europe.
This Company is also authorized to act as Executors, Administrators, and Guardians, to receive and execute Trusts of every description from the Courts, corporations or individuals.
N. B. BROWNE
PRESIDENT.
ROBERT PATTERSON,
11 23 tuths2m5p SECRETARY AND TREASURER.

DREXEL & CO.
NO. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
American and Foreign
BANKERS,
ISSUE DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT available on presentation in any part of Europe.
Travellers can make all their financial arrangements through us, and we will collect their interest and dividends without charge.
DREXEL, WINTHROP & Co., | DREXEL, HARJES & Co.,
New York. | Paris. 3 10

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.
The Through Freighting Business between Norfolk and Philadelphia, over the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore, Delaware and Eastern Shore Railroads, and Annamessic line of steamers, heretofore under the management of H. V. Tompkins, Agent of the Annamessic Line, has been placed in charge of JOHN S. WILSON, who will have control of the business on and after the 29th day of November, 1869.
ISAAC HINCKLEY,
President P. W. & B.
JOHN W. CRISFIELD,
President E. S.
HARLAN, HOLLINGSWORTH & CO.,
For Annamessic Line of Steamers.
For any information as to the Through Freighting Business as above, or rates of freight, apply at the Offices of the undersigned, either in Norfolk or Philadelphia.
ANNAMESSIC LINE WHARF, Norfolk.
Corner WASHINGTON Avenue and SWANSON, Philadelphia, and No. 44 S. FIFTH Street, above Chesnut, Philadelphia.
JOHN S. WILSON,
11 19 6t General Through Freight Agent.

LITERATURE.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

Across America and Asia. By Raphael Pumpelly. Published by Leypoldt & Holt. Philadelphia agents, J. B. Lippincott & Co.

In this handsome octavo of 454 pages we have the record of a five-years' journey around the world by a man of quick intelligence and scientific training, who had something more than the usual incentives and something more than the usual attainments of travellers who journey for the purpose of making books about their adventures. Professor Pumpelly was first employed as a mining engineer in Arizona, and he was afterwards engaged by the Japanese and subsequently by the Chinese government to survey their mining fields, and, if practicable, to introduce the improved modern system of mining. He was thus, in the legitimate pursuit of his profession, led across one of the least known regions of the United States, through Japan, China, Siberia, and Russia, with unusual opportunities and facilities for becoming acquainted with the manners, customs, and character of the people of the countries he travelled through and for visiting places commonly inaccessible. He has the rare faculty of looking at things with unprejudiced eyes and judging them with impartiality, and his opinions on various subjects connected with the civilization in Japan and China and the future prospects of those countries have a decided value. Professor Pumpelly's style is eminently readable, and he has produced one of the most interesting and valuable books of travel that has been published for a long time.

Arizona during Professor Pumpelly's sojourn there in 1860 was anything but a delightful place of residence, and the account of the efforts to operate the Santa Rita silver mines is a narrative of continual warfare with the Apache Indians and with the even more savage white outlaws who inhabit the frontier. The social condition of this section is thus summed up:—

The social condition of Arizona from 1857 till 1862, and later, was one which could not fail to furnish much food for thought to even a superficial observer. When the country came into the possession of the United States, it was almost entirely depopulated, excepting the Indian tribes. After the conclusion of the Gadsden treaty it was entered by Colonel C. D. Poston with a party of explorers, and soon gained a reputation as a silver district from the high assays of ores discovered by that party. A considerable number of companies were soon formed to work mines in various parts of the country. In addition to the people sent out to work in different capacities at the mines, an American population, both floating and settled, was soon formed, mostly from the Southern States, and of men unaccompanied by families.

Many of these were old frontiersmen, many more were refugees from the slackly administered justice of Texas, Mew Mexico, and California; and when the vigilance committee cleared San Francisco of its worst social elements, a large number of ruffians and gamblers expelled from the city made their home in Arizona. In addition to this there flowed into the country many thousands of Mexicans, who had formed the most degraded class in a land where social morality was, in every respect, at its lowest ebb.

There was hardly a pretense at a civil organization; law was unknown, and the nearest court was several hundred miles distant in New Mexico. Indeed, every man took the law into his own hands, and the life of a neighbor was valued in the inverse ratio of the impunity with which it could be taken. Thus public opinion became the only code of laws, and a citizen's popularity the measure of his safety. And popularity, in a society composed, to a great extent, of men guilty of murder and of every crime, was not likely to attach to the better class of citizens. The immediate result of the existing condition of public opinion was to blunt all ideas of right and wrong in the minds of newcomers who, suddenly freed from the legal and social restraints of the East, soon learned to justify the taking of life by the most trifling pretexts, or even to commit it for the sake of bravado. Murder was the order of the day among a total white and peon population of a few thousand souls; it was daily committed by Americans upon Americans, Mexicans, and Indians; by Mexicans upon Americans; and the hand of the Apache was, not without much reason, against both of the intruding races. The treachery of Mexican workmen went to such an extent that I believe there was hardly a mine in the country at which the manager, or in several instances all the white employes, had not been at some time assassinated by their peons for the sake of plunder.

Such has been the condition of society in a part of our country within the past ten years: and it existed without the influence of actual war. It is true that a state of things more or less resembling that I have tried to sketch is incidental to the early history of many frontier districts, but it can hardly be said to have augured well for the future of a region in which it was claimed that an enduring civilization was springing up on the ruins of the Jesuit efforts, which were really far more successful.

That the region in question has a future that is both bright and near, there can, I think, be little doubt. Its prospects are dependent on the development of a mineral industry and the occupations subservient thereto. My own observations have convinced me that Arizona contains many rich deposits of silver, copper and lead, and probably of gold also; but to work these profitably will require, in most, if not in all instances, the overcoming of peculiar obstacles that now exist. Without at present touching upon the Indian question, the first essential to success is an improvement in the means of transportation from the mines to the coast, and between the different mining districts. During the short period when mining industry was trying to struggle into existence, supplies, including machinery, reached Tucson, in Central Arizona, by three different routes:—From Indianola, Texas, 1087 miles; from Fort Yuma, on the Colorado river, over 250 miles; and from Guaymas, on the Gulf of California, nearly 400 miles distant.

A shorter and safer route than any of these will be necessary, and when furnished with a good wagon road, or ultimately with a railway, the first essential to the development of industry of any kind will have been attained.

In 1861, shortly after arriving at San Francisco, Professor Pumpelly was engaged by the Japanese Government to explore a portion of the empire, and he was subsequently employed in the same manner by the Chinese. The accounts given of the social and political condition of China and Japan are most interesting, and tempt us to make frequent quotations. Our limited space, however, compels us to make but a few extracts, which, however, will be sufficient to indicate the very entertaining character of the werk. Shortly after Professor Pumpelly's arrival in Japan, he visited the famous statue of Buddha, near Yokohama, which is thus described:—

About noon we reached Kamakura, and, leaving our horses at an inn, started on foot to visit the Daibutz. A half-hour's walk along a comparatively broad road, leading under peculiar archways placed at short intervals, brought us to the shore of Wodowara bay, and near this to our destination. Passing through an enclosing grove of evergreens, we came into a large open space paved with flagstones. In the centre of this is the image. It represents Buddha sitting, in the Oriental manner, on a lotus. It is of bronze, fifty feet high and ninety-six feet in circumference at the base, and is raised on a pedestal five or six feet from the ground.

We had all come expecting to see some grotesque idol, and we were therefore pleasantly surprised, when, instead of this, we found ourselves admiring a work of high art. It is Buddha in Nirvana. The sculptor has succeeded in impressing upon the cold metal the essence of the promise given by Sakyamuni to his followers, a promise which has been during more than twenty centuries the guiding hope of countless millions of souls. This is the doctrine of the final attainment of Nirvana—the state of utter annihilation of external consciousness—after ages of purification by transmigration.

Both the face, which is of the Hindoo type, and the attitude are in perfect harmony with the idea intended to be expressed. I felt that I saw for the first time, and where I least expected it, a realization, in art, of a religious idea. No Madonna on canvas, or Christ in marble, had ever been other to me than suggestive, through the aid of an acquaintance with the subjects treated. The Buddha of Kamakura is a successful rendering of a profound religious abstraction.

The head is covered with small knobs, representing the snails which tradition says came to protect Buddha from the heat of the burning sun.

This image, which was made about 600 years ago, was cast in sections of a few square feet of surface each, and an inch or more thick, and when put together, the joints were fitted so closely that now, after the lapse of centuries, they can be detected only where the weather has made them visible in the discoloration.

The statue is hollow, and has in the interior a temple with many small images of the Buddhist pantheon. Many of these without the lotus, would, in a Romish church, have passed readily for representations of the Virgin.

It is said that a large temple once enclosed the Daibutz, but was destroyed by an earthquake-wave from the sea.

The following is a description of the Japanese sleeping arrangements:—

As I was about to pass my first night in a Japanese house, I watched anxiously the preparations for sleeping. These were simple enough: a mattress in the form of a very thick quilt, about seven feet long by four wide, was spread on the floor; and over it was laid an ample robe, very long, and heavily padded and provided with large sleeves. Having put on this night-dress, the sleeper covers himself with another quilt, and sleeps, *i. e.*, if he has had some years' practice in the use of this bed.

But the most remarkable feature about a Japanese bed is the pillow. This is a wooden box about four inches high, eight inches long, and two inches wide at the top. It has a cushion of folded papers on the upper side to rest the neck on, for the elaborate manner of dressing the hair does not permit the Japanese, especially the women, to press the head on a pillow. Every morning the uppermost paper is taken off from the cushion, exposing a clean surface without the expense of washing a pillow-case.

I passed the greater part of the night in learning how to poise my head in this novel manner; and when I finally closed my eyes it was to dream that I was being slowly beheaded, and to awake at the crisis to find the pillow bottom-side up, and my neck resting on the sharp lower edge of the box. During my stay in the country I learned many of its customs, mastering the use of chop-sticks, and accustoming my palate to raw fresh fish, but the attempt to balance my head on a two-inch pillow I gave up in despair, after trying in vain to secure the box by tying it to my neck and head.

Professor Pumpelly's remarks about the behavior of foreigners in such countries as Japan and China are well worthy of thoughtful consideration. He says with reference to the murder of Richardson, which was avenged with the usual British ferocity:—

The history of the past nine years has been marked by many acts of violence which have tended to widen the breach between the Japanese and foreigners. A few of these have perhaps had a direct political origin, but the greater number, if not all, have been acts of revenge, in which the victims were the provokers, or have suffered for the deeds of other foreigners. Even the attempted assassination of Sir R. Alcock is ascribed by that gentleman to the wish of a daimio to be avenged on a foreigner of rank for having been forced to demean himself by having an interview with the commander of a Russian man-of-war. The murder of Richardson, which was so fearfully avenged by the British fleet at Kagosima, was another instance of the same class. Shimadzo Saburo, representative of the powerful Prince of Satsuma, had been to Yeddo as bearer of a message from the Mikado. Returning after unsuccessful negotiations, his large retinue was met by a party of foreigners. In order to avoid any collision, the Government had requested foreign ministers to warn their countrymen of the danger of riding on the tokaido on that particular day. A party of three Englishmen and one lady, disregarding the warning, met the train beyond Kanagawa, when, as would appear from the language of the lady, the soldiers tried to crowd the party off from the road—a proceeding which was resented by an attempt to break across the double file of retainers. The latter drawing their swords, cut down Mr. Richardson, and the remainder of the party escaped only with several wounds. Richardson, at first wounded, was afterward killed, by the order, it seems, of Shimadzo Saburo. Had a Japanese of any rank tried to cross a similar train he would have been cut down in like manner; but it appears from the language of the lady, immediately after her escape—language quite different from that of the subsequent affidavits of the party—that there was an attempt to force a passage across the train by riding down the soldiers. Certainly it would seem that some such provocation was given, since another foreigner, a few minutes in advance of this party, met the train, and passed it without the slightest trouble. The affidavits of the party, however, represented the attack as having been wholly unprovoked; and, acting on this, the British Government prepared to avenge the assassination. Satsuma was responsible for the act, and to his capital, Kagosima, the fleet was sent, to demand the payment of £25,000 as indemnity, and the execution of the murderers. After two interviews with the officers of Satsuma, in which the latter blamed the Taikoon's Government, and proposed that a commission should examine into the indemnity question, the Charge d'Affaires placed the matter in the hands of the admiral, who seized as pledges three steamers belonging to Satsuma. The Japanese, regarding this as an act of hostility, opened fire, when the admiral signalled to have the steamers burned. In the midst of a fierce gale, the squadron brought its guns to bear on the town.

The attacking squadron suffered severely, and lost fifty-six officers and men. The loss of life among the population of the city is said to have been very great, as no notice whatever was given of the intended bombardment. Indeed, scarcely thirty-six hours passed between the arrival of the fleet and the attack. Thus many lives were lost, and a city laid in ruins, and with it the extensive machine shops—the nucleus of foreign civilization in Japan—all because a foreigner had been killed in attempting to do that which law and custom punish with death in Japanese subjects. When a young Englishman was shot down in Rome by a French sentinel whom he approached, not having understood the challenge, did any one think that offense called for the bombardment of a French city? It was, in fact, in perfect accord with the policy followed by the West in treating with the East. When an Englishman, or an American, or a Frenchman—starting from the firm belief that all orientals are infinitely beneath his own race—assumes that they have no rights he is bound to respect; ignores the fact that, as a stranger, he is tolerated in their land by courtesy or necessity, and forcibly attempts to assert that superiority, he should be taught that he does so at his own risk. As with the individual, so with the nation. The representatives of the Western governments are clothed with almost sovereign power, and are only too often also imbued with the prejudice of race. That which they would not dream of doing in the face of a European power, they often do not hesitate to practise toward a weaker oriental nation—constantly violating international law at the same time that they demand of them an observance of it.

Professor Pumpelly agrees fully with Mr. Burlingame as to the policy that ought to be pursued towards China, and as to the treatment that should be accorded to the Chinese immigrants in the United States. He had unusual facilities for observation while in China, and his opinions are therefore of value. With reference to the Chinese problem in the United States, he says:—

We have seen that there exists in China a boundless source of emigration, and the necessity for emigration; that the capacity of America for receiving this emigration is comparatively unlimited; that the emigration will be at least proportionate to the encouragement offered; that the encouragement is springing into existence through the recognition of the Chinese as a necessary element for the development of the resources of the Far West; that the immense influx of these people will constitute a possible political power which cannot remain latent, and that the attainment of the privileges of citizenship will make of them a fixed instead of a floating population, which, so far as anything we know to the contrary, may at no distant date largely outnumber the European element. The first question which naturally rises is, In what can this people contribute to our material prosperity? It is not difficult to answer to this that by reason of their many-sidedness, their adaptability to all branches of industry, they can contribute more than any other foreign element in the first generation. They can supply labor for the house and field, for building railroads, for working in mines and factories, for every need on sea and land. Within the really impassable limits set by nature, they alone can render productive vast tracts of land, the cultivation of which is essential to the prosperity of our mountain territories. They can contribute largely to our wealth and that of the world by their saving of material, and by forcing us, through competition, to become more economical in this respect. They can advance greatly our material prosperity, not only by the product of their labor in working for Americans, but by their independent enterprise as capitalists. Indeed, the lowering of the price of labor in America, through Chinese immigration, taken in connection with the almost certain rise in price in Europe, appears to offer the best solution of the vexed question of free trade, by placing it on an equal or superior footing with Europe in the manufacture of those things which now require protection. It should seem that Chinese emigration, organized on the most liberal plan, in conformity with the emigration laws of China, and under the responsible guidance of Chinese contractors, would rapidly raise our Southern States to a height of prosperity never yet reached by them, and render possible the completion and maintenance of great works, necessary to control the overflow of the Mississippi, and to drain unproductive and malarious regions.

Will the price at which these benefits shall be gained be too high? Every one will answer this according to his own way of measuring the future by the past. But he who sees in events the resultants of social and physical forces, the operation of great laws, progressive in their action and tending towards that millennium when every part of the earth, according to its natural endowment, shall justify its existence, by contributing its full share, as a part, to the welfare of the whole; towards the unification of mankind by the assimilation of the best parts of its different races into a new type—who believes that

"Through the ages one increasing purpose runs,"

will feel the least anxiety in contemplating the future. To the charge that they will largely outnumber the Americans, absorbing many branches of industry, and competing in all, he will answer that they can do so only by being able to compete with the European element; in other words, by being really equally efficient, and thus justifying their right to citizenship. To the assertion that their use of opium threatens the addition of another national vice to those we have already, he will reply that the rapid spread of the use of this drug, a use of only some sixty years' standing in China, was induced by natural causes, acting in a country which had reached an abnormal condition, and that it can exist as a national habit only where it is a natural necessity. The long-continued generations of temperance of this people show their normal condition, and we have little reason to fear that half a century of opium smoking can destroy the deep-seated, inherited vitality of the race, or have fixed it as a constitutional vice upon those who will emigrate hither.

The political aspect of the question is that of the most immediate importance, for many obvious reasons. Nothing is more certain than the impossibility of a foreign race continuing to live and increase, in America, in other than two conditions, viz., either under the animal-breeding system of slavery, or (and probably only) by being equally strong with the European element, in the average of all things which constitute strength in this age. The ability of any people to prosper, multiply, and co-exist among us, proves them to possess an average equality with us when measured by our standard, deficiencies in some points being compensated in others—these differences being desirable in the same degree that individuality is desirable. If an inferior race, or large bodies of vicious and criminal people, prosper and multiply, it does not invalidate this rule, but rather shows that our actual measure, on certain points, is far below our theoretical standard.

If the Chinese, having the exercise of equal rights in a fair field, should prove themselves undesirable citizens, it would be proof of inferiority, of inability to contribute their full share to the general good; and the inability to compete with their neighbors would inevitably result in their disappearance from the arena as important rivals.

In view of all the possibilities of the case before us it becomes evident now, more than ever before, how important it is that we should turn our energies towards Americanizing the foreign elements of our population. A large Chinese emigration is the strongest argument against immediate and unqualified suffrage. With the prospect of an unparalleled influx of Chinese, it is of immediate importance that we insist upon their understanding our social and political organization before giving them a voice, and this can be done only by insisting upon a residence of several years in the country, and by an educational test, which should not be less than the ability to read and speak the English language. Indeed, this is only an additional illustration of the necessity for an educational qualification, in the matter of citizenship in general, and it should seem sufficiently clear to convince even the most confirmed advocates of unqualified suffrage.

The danger most to be guarded against is the enactment or continuance of special legislation with regard to Mongalians. Everything which tends to exclude them from the rest of the community, and, in a greater degree, everything which denies to them—as do practically the laws of California—the common rights of humanity, not only affects seriously the character of the aliens and retards the growth of the region in question, but reacts most injuriously on the European element, producing these moral evils which were the worst results of slavery with us—a reaction which is the curse following everywhere intercourse between the European and non-European races. To suppose that a whole State or nation is able to rise above all prejudice of race, to look upon such a question from a cosmopolitan standpoint, is almost the same as supposing the average intellectual level of the people to be on an equality with that of its most liberal minds; but it should not be demanding too much to expect to find this quality in the lawgivers of a land which claims that "all men are created equal;" especially should we look for it in the consideration of a question which presupposes an influx of Chinese by millions.

This work is handsomely printed and bound, and it is embellished with a number of engravings and maps of the author's routes.

—Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger send us "The Pigeon's Wedding," by Harriet B. McKeever. This is a pleasant little book for children, nicely printed on fine paper, and bound in holiday style, and altogether worthy of better pictures than the badly-drawn and tawdry colored lithographs that are given as illustrations.

—J. B. Lippincott & Co. send us, bound up together in pamphlet form, "Magdalena," translated from the German of E. Marlitt, and "The Lonely Ones," translated from the German of Paul Heyse. These interesting stories are reprinted from *Lippincott's Magazine*, where they attracted considerable attention.

—From Turner Brothers & Co. we have received "The Cabin on the Prairie" and "Planting the Wilderness," the two first volumes of "The Frontier Series," by Rev. C. H. Pearson. Published by Lee & Shepard. These are interesting stories of adventure in the far West that will suit the taste of numerous boy readers.

—Messrs. Roberts Brothers send us a specimen page of their holiday edition of Shakespeare's *Midsummer Night's Dream*, which will be issued about the first of December. The feature of this book will be the illustrations in silhouette by P. Konewka. These are twenty-five in number, and the beautiful specimen before us more than justifies the expectations formed from the favorable notices in the European papers. These illustrations created a decided sensation in Germany and England, where they were published about a year ago; and the novelty of the idea, no less than the remarkable grace and poetical feeling of the designs, immediately gave the unknown artist a most enviable reputation. It is astonishing that such results should be accomplished with such simple materials, and the artist has not only entered fully into the spirit of that most exquisite creation of poetical fancy, *The Midsummer Night's Dream*, but he has produced designs which are of the very highest order of merit, apart from the subject they illustrate. The illustration before us represents the meeting of "Puck" and the "Fairy" at the commencement of the second act, and it is impossible to describe adequately the airiness, grace, and beauty that characterize the two figures. This will undoubtedly be one of the most attractive holiday books of the season, and if all the illustrations are equal to the specimen that has been forwarded for our inspection, it will be worthy of all the success it can possibly attain.

—Turner Brothers & Co. send us *Frank Leslie's Lady's Magazine* for December, which is finely illustrated, and is filled with excellent reading matter.

The same house also sends us the December number of *The Galaxy*, and *Our Boys' and Girls' Magazine* for November 27.

—From T. Ellwood Zell we have received Nos. 67 and 68 of "Zell's Popular Encyclopædia," which is brought down to the title "Clear."

INSURANCE.

1829.—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.
Assets Jan. 1, '69, $2,677,372·13

CAPITAL........................$400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS........................1,083,528·70
PREMIUMS........................1,193,843·43

UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $23,788·12. INCOME FOR 1869, $360,000.

Losses paid since 1829, over $5,500,000

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.
The Company also issues Policies on Rents of Buildings of all kinds, Ground Rents, and Mortgages.

DIRECTORS.
Alfred G. Baker, Samuel Grant, George W. Richards, Isaac Lea, George Fales, Alfred Fitler, Thomas Sparks, William S. Grant, Thomas S. Ellis, Gustavus S. Benson.
ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary.
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary. 3 9

ASBURY
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
No. 805 BROADWAY, corner of Eleventh Street, New York.
CASH CAPITAL........................$150,000
$125,000 deposited with the State of New York as security for policy holders.
LEMUEL BANGS, President.
GEORGE ELLIOTT, Vice-President and Secretary.
EMORY McCLINTOCK, Actuary.
A. E. M. PURDY, M. D., Medical Examiner.
PHILADELPHIA REFERENCES.
Thomas T. Tasker, Charles Spencer, John A. Wright, Arthur G. Coffin, John M. Maris, William Divine, S. Morris Waln, John B. McCreary, J. B. Lippincott, James Long, James Hunter, E. H. Worne.
Organized April, 1868. 375 Policies issued first six months; over 2000 in the twelve months following.
All forms of Policies issued on most favorable terms.
Special advantages offered to Clergymen.
A few good agents wanted in city or country. Apply t
JAMES M. LONGACRE,
Manager for Pennsylvania and Delaware.
Office, No. 302 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
SAMUEL POWERS, Special Agent. 4 16

INSURE AT HOME, IN THE
Penn Mutual Life Insurance COMPANY.
No. 921 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
ASSETS, $3,000,000.
CHARTERED BY OUR OWN STATE.
MANAGED BY OUR OWN CITIZEN
LOSSES PROMPTLY PAID.
OLICIES ISSUED ON VARIOUS PLANS.
Applications may be made at the Home Office, and at the Agencies throughout the State. [2 18
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HORATIO S. STEPHENS........................SECRETARY

STRICTLY MUTUAL.
Provident Life and Trust Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE, No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET.
Organized to promote LIFE INSURANCE among members of the Society of Friends.
Good risks of any class accepted.
Policies issued on approved plans, at the lowest rates.
President, SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,
Vice-President, WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH,
Actuary, ROWLAND PARRY.
The advantages offered by this Company are unexcelled. 1 27

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office S. W. Corner FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
Cash Capital........................$200,000·00
Cash Assets, July 1, 1869.
$513,279·23.
DIRECTORS.
F. Ratchford Starr, Nalbro Frazier, John M. Atwood, Benjamin T. Tredick, George H. Stuart, John H. Brown, J. Livingston Erringer, James L. Claghorn, William G. Boulton, Charles Wheeler, Thomas H. Montgomery, James Aertsen.
This Company insures only first-class risks, taking no specially hazardous risks whatever, such as factories, mills, etc.
F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEXANDER W. WISTER, Secretary. 2 6

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
This Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE,
on liberal terms, on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premiums.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.
DIRECTORS.
John L. Hodge, M. E. Mahony, John T. Lewis, William S. Grant, Robert W. Leaming, D. Clark Wharton, Lawrence Lewis, Jr., David Lewis, Benjamin Etting, Thomas H. Powers, A. R. McHenry, Edmund Castillon, Samuel Wilcox, Lewis C. Norris.
JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 4 28

OFFICE OF THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, No. 232 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.
Capital, $500,000.
Assets........................$2,350,000
MARINE, INLAND, AND FIRE INSURANCE.
OVER $20,000,000 LOSSES PAID SINCE ITS ORGANIZATION.
DIRECTORS.
Arthur G. Coffin, Samuel W. Jones, John A. Brown, Charles Taylor, Ambrose White, William Welsh, S. Morris Waln, John Mason, George L. Harrison, Francis R. Cope, Edward H. Trotter, Edward S. Clarke, T. Charlton Henry, Alfred D. Jessup, John P. White, Louis C. Madeira, Charles W. Cushman.
ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Vice-President.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary.
CHAS. H. REEVES, Asst. Secretary. 3 1

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY.
No. 809 CHESNUT Street.
INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL, $200,000.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
Insures against Loss or Damage by Fire either by Perpetual or Temporary Policies.
DIRECTORS:
Charles Richardson, William H. Rhawn, William M. Seyfert, Henry Lewis, Nathan Hilles, George A. West, Robert Pearce, John Kessler, Jr., Edward B. Orne, Charles Stokes, John W. Everman, Mordecai Buzby.
CHARLES RICHARDSON, President.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President.
WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD, Secretary. 7 23

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.
No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.
DIRECTORS.
Daniel Smith, Jr., Alexander Benson, Isaac Hazlehurst, Thomas Robins, Daniel Haddock, Jr., John Devereux, Thomas Smith, Henry Lewis, J. Gillingham Fell.
DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30

CORN EXCHANGE
BAG MANUFACTORY,
JOHN T. BAILEY,
N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets, Philadelphia.
DEALER IN BAGS AND BAGGING
Of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand.
22 Also, WOOL SACKS.

INSURANCE.

INCORPORATED 1835.
OFFICE OF THE
DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, NOVEMBER 10, 1869.

The following statement of the affairs of the Company is published in conformity with a provision of the charter.

Premiums received from November 1, 1868, to October 31, 1869.
On Marine and Inland Risks........$943,795·34
On Fire Risks........161,905·96 — $1,105,701
Premiums on Policies not marked off November 1, 1868........460,63
$1,566,30

Premiums marked off as earned from November 1, 1868, to October 31, 1869:
On Marine and Inland Risks....$914,216·29
On Fire Risks........149,629·70 — $1,063,845·99
Interest during the same period—Salvages, etc........115,027·65
$1,178,873·64

Losses, Expenses, etc., during the year as above:—
Marine and Inland Navigation Losses........$418,100·39
Fire Losses........94,944·81
Return Premiums........49,626·10
Re-Insurances........41,277·84
Agency Charges, Advertising, Printing, etc........64,687·15
Taxes—United States, State, and Municipal Taxes........52,390·64
Expenses........23,927·08
$744,954·01
$434,619·63

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1869.

$200,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan; ten-forties	$216,000·00
100,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan (lawful money)	107,750·00
50,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	60,000·00
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	213,950·00
200,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	200,925·00
100,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	102,000·00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	19,450·00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,625·00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	20,000·00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	15,000·00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	4,270·00
12,500	Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 250 shares stock	14,000·00
5,000	North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 100 shares stock	3,900·00
10,000	Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company, 80 shares stock	7,500·00
246,900	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	246,900·00

$1,231,500 Par. Market value, $1,255,270
Cost, $1,215,622·27.
Real Estate........36,000
Bills Receivable for Insurances made........
Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest and other debts due to the Company........65,097
Stock, Scrip, etc., of sundry Corporations, $4306. Estimated value........2,740
Cash in Bank........$168,318·88
Cash in Drawer........972·26 — 169,291
$1,852,10

PHILADELPHIA, November 10, 1869.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a CASH DIVIDEND of TEN PER CENT, on the CAPITAL STOCK, and SIX PER CENT. interest on the SCRIP of the Company, payable on and after the 1st of December proximo, free of National and State taxes.

They have also declared a SCRIP DIVIDEND of THIRTY-FIVE PER CENT. on the EARNED PREMIUMS for the year ending October 31, 1869, certificates of which will be issued to the parties entitled to the same, on and after the 1st of December proximo, free of National and State taxes.

They have ordered, also, that the Scrip Certificates of Profits of the Company, for the year ending October 31, 1865, be redeemed in Cash, at the office of the Company, on and after 1st of December proximo, all interest thereon to cease on that day. By a provision of the Charter all Certificates of Scrip not presented for redemption within five years after public notice that they will be redeemed, shall be forfeited and cancelled on the books of the Company.

No certificate of profits issued under $25. By the act of incorporation, "no certificate shall issue unless claimed within two years after the declaration of the dividend whereof it is evidence."

DIRECTORS.
Thomas C. Hand, John C. Davis, Edmund A. Souder, Theophilus Paulding, James Traquair, Henry Sloan, Henry C. Dallett, Jr., James C. Hand, William C. Ludwig, Joseph H. Seal, Hugh Craig, John D. Taylor, George W. Bernadou, William C. Houston, Samuel E. Stokes, William G. Boulton, Edward Darlington, H. Jones Brooke, Edward Lafourcade, Jacob Riegel, Jacob P. Jones, James B. M'Farland, Joshua P. Eyre, Spencer M'Ilvain, J. B. Semple, Pittsburg, A. B. Berger, " D. T. Morgan, "
THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 11 12

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO
LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,
$8,000,000 IN GOL
PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
2 45 No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.
CHAS. M. PREVOST. CHAS. P. HERRIN

EDUCATIONAL.

THE EDGEHILL SCHOO
a Boarding and Day School for Boys, will begin its session in the new Academy Building at
MERCHANTVILLE, NEW JERSEY
MONDAY, September 6, 1869.
For circulars apply to Rev. T. W. CATTELL,
6 28 tf Principal.

JAMES PEARCE, M. B., ORGANIST, ST. MARK'S (No. 1430 SPRUCE Street), can be seen from 9 till 10 A. M. and from 7 till 8 P. M. Teaches the Organ, Piano, and Harmony. 10 9 stuth 2m

RUFUS ADAMS
ELOCUTIONIST,
No. 1104 GIRARD STREET,
(Between Chesnut and Market streets.) 11 5fmwl6t

PIANOS.

STEINWAY & SONS'
Grand Square and Upright Pianos,
With their newly patented RESONATOR, by which the original volume of sound can always be retained, the same as in a Violin.
BLASIUS BROS.,
No. 1006 CHESNUT STREET,
5 27 wstf PHILADELPHIA.

ALBRECHT,
RIEKES & SCHMIDT,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES.
Full guarantee and moderate prices.
25 WAREROOMS, No. 610 ARCH Street.

HATS AND CAPS.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILated and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 11 19 rot

PAPER HANGINGS.

LOOK! LOOK!! LOOK!!!—WALL PAPERS and Linen Window Shades Manufactured, the cheapest in the city, at JOHNSTON'S Depot, No. 1033 SPRING GARDEN Street, below Eleventh. Branch, No. 307 FEDERAL Street, Camden, New Jersey. 3 25

DR. LIVINGSTONE.

very of the Nile Sources—Letter from the lorer to Lord Clarendon—A Sketch of Im- ant Discoveries.

a meeting of the Royal Geographical y, in London, on the 8th, Sir Roderick ison caused to be read the following addressed to Lord Clarendon by the n explorer, Dr. David Livingstone:—

LAKE BANGWEOLO, SOUTH CENTRAL , July, 1868.—My Lord:—When I had nor of writing to you, in February, I had the impression that I was then on watershed between the Zambesi and the Congo or the Nile. More extended vation has since convinced me of the tial correctness of that impression, and what I have seen, together with what I learned from intelligent natives, I think may safely assert that the chief sources e Nile arise between 10 degrees and 12 es south latitude, or nearly in the posi- assigned to them by Ptolemy, whose Rhapta is probably the Rovuma. Aware others have been mistaken, and laying aim to infallibility, I do not speak very ively, particularly of the parts west and -northwest of Tanganyika, because these e not yet come under my observation; but our Lordship will read the following short tch of my discoveries, you will perceive the springs of the Nile have hitherto n searched for very much too far to the h. They rise about 400 miles south of most southerly portion of the Victoria nza, and, indeed, south of all the lakes pt Bangweolo.

eaving the valley of the Loangwa, which ers the Zambezi at Zumbo, we climbed up at seemed to be a great mountain mass, it turned out to be only the southern edge an elevated region, which is from 3000 to 0 feet above the level of the sea. This land may roughly be said to cover a space uth of Lake Tanganyika of some 350 miles uare. It is generally covered with dense or en forest, has an undulating, sometimes ly surface, a rich soil, is well watered by merous rivulets, and, for Africa, is cold. slopes towards the north and west, but I e found no part of it under 3000 feet of tude. The country of Usango, situated of the space indicated, is also an upland, affords pasturage to the immense herds of le of the Basango, a remarkably light- ored race, very friendly to strangers. Us- go forms the eastern side of a great but ll elevated valley. The other or western e is formed by what are called the Kone ntains, beyond the copper mines of Kat- a. Still further west, and beyond the e range or plateau, our old acquaint- e the Zambesi, under the name of Jam- i, is said to rise. The southern end of the at valley enclosed between Usango and the one range is between 11 degrees and 12 de- rees south. It was rarely possible there to e a star, but, accidentally awaking one orning between 2 and 3 o'clock, I found one hich showed latitude 11 degrees 56 minutes outh, and we were then fairly on the upland. ext day we passed two rivulets running orth. As we advanced, brooks, evidently erennial, became numerous. Some went astward to fall into the Loangwa; others ent northwest to join the river Chambeze. led by a map calling this river in an off- and manner "Zambezi, eastern branch," I took it to be the southern river of that name; but the Chambeze, with all its branches, flows from the eastern side into the centre of the great upland valley mentioned, which is probably the valley of the Nile. It is an interesting river, as helping to form three lakes, and changing its name three times in the 500 or 600 miles of its course. It was first crossed by the Portuguese, who always inquired for ivory and slaves, and heard nothing else. A person who collected all, even the hearsay geography of the Portuguese, knew so little actually of the country that he put a large river here running 3000 feet up-hill, and called it the New-Zambesi.

I crossed the Chambeze in 10 deg. 34 min. south, and several of its confluents south and north, quite as large as the Isis at Oxford, but running faster, and having hippopotami in them. I mention these animals, because, in navigating the Zambezi, I could always steer the steamer boldly to where they lay, sure of finding not less than eight feet of water. The Chambeze runs into Lake Bangweolo, and on coming out of it assumes the name Luapula. The Luapula flows down north past the town of Cazembe, and twelve miles below it enters Lake Moero. On leaving Moero at its northern end by a rent in the mountains of Rua, it takes the name Lualuba; and passing on north-northwest forms Ulenge, in the country west of Tanganyika. I have seen it only where it leave Moero, and where it comes out of the crack in the mountains of Rua, but am quite satisfied that, even before it receives the river Sofunso from Marungu, and the Soburi from the Baloba country, it is quite sufficient to form Ulenge, whether that is a lake with many islands, as some assert, or a sort of Punjaub—a division into several branches, as is maintained by others. These branches are all gathered up by the Lufira—a large river which, by many confluents, drains the western side of the great valley. I have not seen the Lufira; but, pointed out west of 11 deg. south, it is there asserted always to require canoes. This is purely native information. Some intelligent men assert that, when Luffra takes up the water of Ulenge, it flows north-northwest into Lake Chowambe, which I conjecture to be that discovered by Mr. Baker. Others think that it goes into Lake Tanganyika at Uvira, and still passes northward into Chowambe by a river named Loanda. These are the parts regarding which I suspend my judgment. If I am in error there and live through it, I shall correct myself. My opinion at present is, if the large amount of water I have seen going north does not flow past Tanganyika on the west, it must have an exit from the lake, and, in all likelihood, by the Loanda.

Looking back again to the upland, it is well divided into districts—Lobisa, Lobemba, Ubengu, Itawa, Lopere, Kabuire, Maragu, Landa or Londa, and Rua; the people are known by the initial "Ba" instead of the initial Lo or U for country, The Arabs soften Ba into Wa, in accordance with their Suaheli dialect; the natives never do. On the northern slope of the upland, and on the 2d April, 1867, I discovered Lake Liemba; it lies in a hollow, with precipitous sides 2000 feet down; it is extremely beautiful, sides, top, and bottom being covered with trees and other vegetation. Elephants, buffaloes, and antelopes feed on the steep slopes, while hippopotami, crocodiles, and fish swarm in the waters. Guns being unknown, the elephants, unless sometimes deceived into a pitfall, have it all their own way. It is as perfect a natural paradise as Xenophon could have desired. On two rocky islands men till the land, rear goats, and catch fish; the villages ashore are embowered in the palm oil palms of the West Coast of Africa. Four considerable streams flow into Liemba, and a number of brooks (*Scottice* "trout burns") from 12 to 15 feet broad, leap down the steep bright red clay schist rocks, and form splendid cascades, that made the dullest of my attendants pause and remark with wonder. I measured one of the streams—the Lofu—50 miles from its confluence, and found it at a ford 294 feet, say 100 yards, broad, thigh and waist deep, and flowing fast over hardened sandstone flag in September. The last rain had fallen on the 12th of May. Elsewhere the Lofu requires canoes. The Lonzua drives a large body of smooth water into Liemba, bearing on its surface duckweed and grassy islands. This body of water was 10 fathoms deep. Another of the four streams is said to be larger than the Lofu, but an over-officious headman prevented my seeing more of it and another than their mouths. The lake is not large, from 18 to 20 miles broad, and from 35 to 40 long; it goes off north-northwest in a river-like prolongation two miles wide, it is said, to Tanganyika; I would have set it down as an arm of that lake, but that its surface is 2800 feet above the level of the sea, while Speke makes it 1844 feet only. I tried to follow the river-like portion, but was prevented by a war which had broken out between the chief of Itawa and a party of ivory traders of Zanzibar. I then set off to go 150 miles south, then west, till past the disturbed district, and explore the west of Tanganyika; but on going 80 miles I found the Arab party, showed them a letter from the Sultan of Zanzibar, which I owe to the kind offices of his Excellency Sir Bartle Frere, Governor of Bombay, and was at once supplied with provisions, cloth, and beads. They showed the greatest kindness and anxiety for my safety and success. The heads of the party readily perceived that a continuance of hostilities meant shutting up the ivory market; but the peace-making was a tedious process, requiring three and a half months. I was glad to see the mode of ivory and slave trading of these men—it formed such a perfect contrast to that of the ruffians from Kilwa, and to the ways of the atrocious Portuguese from Lette, who were connived at in their murders by the Governors of D'Almeida.

After peace was made I visited Nisama, the Chief of Itawa, and having left the Arabs went on to Lake Moero, which I reached on the 8th September, 1867. In the northern part Moero is from 20 to 33 miles broad. Further south it is at least 60 miles wide, and is 50 miles long. Ranges of tree-covered mountains flank it on both sides, but at the broad part the western mountains dwindle out of sight. Passing up the eastern side of Moero we came to Cazembe, whose predecessors have been three times assisted by Portuguese. His town stands on the northeast bank of the lakelet Mofwe. This is from two to three miles broad, and nearly four long. It has several low, reedy islets, and yields plenty of fish—a species of perch. It is not connected with either the Luapula or Moero. I was 40 days at Cazembe's, and might then have gone on to Bangweolo, which is larger than either of the other lakes; but the rains had set in, and this lake was reported to be very unhealthy. Not having a grain of any kind of medicine, and as fever, without treatment, produced very disagreeable symptoms, I thought that it would be unwise to venture where swelled thyroid gland, known among us as Derbyshire neck, and elephantiasis (scroti) prevail. I then went north for Ujiji, where I have goods, and I hope letters, for I have heard nothing from the world for more than two years; but when I got within thirteen days of Tanganyika, I was brought to a stand-still by the superabundance of water in the country in front. A native party came through, and described the country as inundated so as often to be waist deep, with sleeping places difficult to find. This flood lasts till May or June. At last I became so tired of inactivity that I doubled back on my course to Cazembe.

To give an idea of the inundation which, in a small way, enacts the part of the Nile lower down, I had to cross two rivulets which flow into the north end of the Moero; one was thirty and the other forty yards broad, crossed by bridges; one had a quarter, the other half a mile of flood on each side. Moreover, one, the Luo, had covered a plain abreast of Moero so that the water on a great part reached from the knees to the upper part of the chest. The plain was of black mud, with grass higher than our heads. We had to follow the path which in places the feet of passengers had worn into deep ruts. Into these we every now and then plunged and fell, over the ankles in soft mud, while hundreds of bubbles rushed up, and, bursting, emitted a frightful odor. We had four hours of this wading and plunging. The last mile was the worst; and right glad we were to get out of it and bathe in the clear, tepid waters and sandy beach of Moero. In going up the bank of the lake we first forded four torrents, thigh deep; then a river 80 yards wide and 300 yards of flood on its west bank; so deep we had to keep to the canoes till within 50 yards of the higher ground; then four brooks from 5 to 15 yards broad. One of these, the Chungu, possesses a somewhat melancholy interest, as that on which poor Dr. Lacerda died. He was the only Portuguese visitor who had any scientific education, and his latitude of Cazembe's Town on the Chungu being 50 miles wrong, probably reveals that his mind was clouded with fever when he last observed, and any one who knows what that implies will look on his error with compassion. The Chungu went high on the chest, and one had to walk on tiptoe to avoid swimming. As I crossed all these brooks at high and low water, I observed the difference to be from 15 to 18 inches, and from all the perennial streams the flood is a clear water. The state of the rivers and country made me go in the very lightest marching order; took nothing but the most necessary instruments, and no paper except a couple of note-books and the Bible, On unexpectedly finding a party going to the coast, I borrowed a piece of paper from an Arab, and the defects unavoidable in the circumstances you will kindly excuse. Only one of my attendants would come here; the others, on various pretenses, absconded. The fact is, they are all tired of this everlasting tramping, and so verily am I. Were it not for an inveterate dislike to give in to difficulties, without doing my utmost to overcome them, I would abscond too. I comfort myself by the hope that by making the country and people better known I am doing good; and, by imparting a little knowledge occasionally, I may be working in accordance with the plans of an all-embracing Providence. I am never deprived of the belief of all the more intelligent of our race, that my efforts may be appreciated in the good time coming yet.

I was in the habit of sending my observations to the Cape Observatory, where Sir Thomas Maclean, the Astronomer Royal, and the assistant astronomer, Mr. Mann, bestowed a great deal of gratuitous attention on them in addition to the regular duties of the observatory. They tested their accuracy in a variety of ways, which those only who are versed in the higher mathematics can understand and appreciate. The late Earl of Ellesmere publicly said of a single sheet of these most carefully tested geographical positions, that they contained more true geography than many large volumes. While the mass of observations which went to the Royal Observatory at the Cape required much time for calculation, I worked out a number in a rough way, leaving out many minute corrections, such as for the height of the thermometer and barometer, the horizontal parallax and semi-diameter of planets, using but one moon's semi-diameter and horizontal parallax for a set of distances, though of several hours' duration, corrections for the differences of proportional logarithmizing, etc., and with these confessedly imperfect longitudes, made and sent home sketch maps to give general ideas of the countries explored. They were imperfect, as calculated and made in the confusion of the multitude of matters that crowd on the mind of an explorer, but infinitely better than many of the published maps. Sir Thomas Maclean, for instance, says that, short of a trigonometric survey, no river has been laid down so accurately as the Zambesi; and Mr. Mann, after most careful examination of the series of chronometric observations in positions which more than once ran from the Sea of Zette up to Lake Nyassa, any error in the longitude cannot possibly amount to four minutes. Well, after all my care and risk of health, and even of life, it is not very inspiriting to find 200 miles of lake tacked on to the northwest end of Nyassa—and these 200 miles perched up on the upland region and passed over some 3000 feet higher than the rest of the lakes.

We shall probably hear that the author of this feat claims therefrom to be considered a theoretical discoverer of the sources of the Nile. My imperfect longitudes and sketches led some to desecrate the perfect ones from the observatory. This position was fixed by seven sets of lunar distances; that is at least 63 distances between the moon and stars, and probably a hundred altitudes of sun or stars, all made in risk of, and sometimes actually suffering from, African fever. Six sets showed from one to three minutes on each side of longitude 14 degrees east; but the seventh showed a few minutes to the west. The six were thrown aside, and the seventh adopted, because a Portuguese said to me that he thought that spot might be about midway between Ambaca and the sea. Ambaca he had never seen; and the folly of intermeddling is apparent from the change not making the spot perceptibly nearer the imaginary midway, and no one had ever observed them before, nor in our day will observe again. Other freaks, and one specially immoral, were performed, and to my gentle remonstrance I received only a giggle. The desecration my positions have suffered is probably unknown to the Council, but that is all the more reason why I should adhere to my resolution to be the guardian of my own observations till publication. I regret this, because the upsetting of the canoe, or anything happening to me, might lead to the entire loss of the discoveries.

My borrowed paper is done, or I should have given a summary of the streams which, flowing into Chambeze, Luapula, Lualaba, and the lakes, may be called sewers. Thirteen all larger than the Isis at Oxford, or Avon at Hamilton, run into one line of drainage, five into another, and four into a third recepticle—twenty-three in all. Not having seen the Nile in the north, I forbear any comparison of volume. I trust that my labors, though much longer than I intended, may meet with your Lordship's approbation. I have, etc., DAVID LIVINGSTONE.

P. S.—Always something new from Africa; a large tribe lives in underground houses in Rua. Some excavations are said to be thirty miles long, and have running rills in them—a whole district can stand a siege in them; the "writings' therein, I have been told by some of the people, are on wings of animals, and not letters. Of course I should have gone to see them. They are said to be very dark, well-made.

In a letter addressed to Dr. Kirk, Consul at Zanzibar, and dated July 8, near Lake Bangweolo, Livingstone writes:—

For Captain Frazer and our friends at Zanzibar, I may say I have found what I believe to be the sources of the Nile between 10 and 12 degrees south, or nearly in the position assigned to them by Ptolemy.

It is not one source from a lake, but upwards of twenty of them. Lake Liemba, which possibly is an arm of Tanganyika, has four rivers flowing into it. One I measured, and find it to be 294 feet—say 100 yards wide, and waist deep, and flowing fast in September. No rain had fallen since 12th May. Elsewhere it almost requires canoes. This has eleven good-sized "burns" flowing into it. Taking these four rivers as one line of drainage (a fifth from Marenga must be added), then the Chambeze flows from the side into the centre of a great valley, and receives three streams as large as the Isis at Oxford or Avon at Hamilton. The Chambeze enters Bangweolo Lake and receives two streams, then changes its home to Luapula, and flowing north, receives two streams about 50 yards broad each.

Luapula receives one, and enters Moero Lake to receive five streams; one is eighty yards broad, and always requires canoes. On leaving Moero it is called Lualaba, which receives two good-sized streams, and it forms Ulenge, either a lake with many islands or a division with many streams, which are taken up by the Lufira, a large river, which by five branches drain the west side of the great valley, which probably is that of the Nile. I have still to follow down the Lualaba, and see whether, as the natives assert, it passes Tanganyika to the west, or enters it and finds an exit by the river called Locunda into Lake Chowambe, which I conjecture to be that discovered by Mr. Baker.

I shall not follow Lualaba by canoes, as we did the Zambesi from near the Victoria Falls to the Kebrabassa—that was insanity, and I am not going to do any more mad things.

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CITY ORDINANCES.

AN ORDINANCE

To Authorize the Removal of a Certain Building.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the Commissioner of Markets and City Property be and he is hereby authorized and directed to have the old building at the junction of York street and Frankford road removed immediately, and the materials sold to the highest and best bidder.

LOUIS WAGNER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.
WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-second day of November, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine (A. D. 1869).

DANIEL M. FOX,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

11 23 1t

AN ORDINANCE

Granting permission to William Easby to erect wooden sheds at the northeast corner of Swanson and Queen streets.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That permission be and the same is hereby granted to William Easby to erect wooden sheds at the northeast corner of Swanson and Queen streets for storage purposes. *Provided*, That the permission hereby granted shall be revocable by the city of Philadelphia, at its option, by the passage of a resolution, without notice. *And provided further*, That the said William Easby pay to the City Treasurer the sum of twenty-five dollars to pay for the publication of this ordinance. All ordinances or parts of ordinances to the contrary thereof notwithstanding.

LOUIS WAGNER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.
WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twentieth day of November, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine (A. D. 1869).

DANIEL M. FOX,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

11 23 1t

RESOLUTION

To Authorize a Certain Transfer in the Appropriation to the City Commissioners.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the City Controller be authorized to transfer the sum of two hundred and thirty-five dollars from item 1 to item 2, in the appropriation to the City Commissioners, approved September 30, 1869, for the purpose of paying the Clerk of the Board of Aldermen seventy-five days' additional salary in consequence of election officers having been substituted by the Court.

LOUIS WAGNER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.

Approved this sixeenth day of November, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine (A. D. 1869).

DANIEL M. FOX,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

11 23 1t

RESOLUTION

Authorizing Certain Transfers to be Made in the Appropriation to the Police Department for the Year 1869.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the City Controller be and is hereby authorized to make the following transfers in the items of appropriation made to the Department of Police for the year 1869, amounting to the sum of eighteen hundred and twenty-five dollars ($1825):—

From Item 11, for salaries of policemen, to Item 13, for repairs to station-houses, etc., eight hundred dollars.

From Item 11, for salaries of policemen, to Item 16, for meals and medical attendance, four hundred dollars.

From Item 11, for salaries of policemen, to Item 17, for bedding, one hundred and twenty-five dollars.

From Item 11, for salaries of policemen, to Item 21, for incidental expenses, three hundred dollars.

From Item 11, for salaries of policemen, to Item 24, for expenses in procuring evidence, and in the investigation of alleged violation of law, two hundred dollars.

LOUIS WAGNER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.
WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-second day of November, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine (A. D. 1869).

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DUTCH FLOWER ROOTS.
On Wednesday Morning.
Nov. 24, at 11 o'clock, at the auction rooms, two cases comprising an assortment of choice selected Hyacinths, Tulips, Crocus, Narcissus, Jonquils, Dracunculus, Galanthias, etc., etc., from L. Roozen, Haarlem, Holland. 11 22 2t

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.
LARGE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.
On Thursday Morning.
Nov. 25, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 11 20 4t
IMPORTANT SALE OF CARPETINGS, OIL CLOTHS, ETC.
On Friday Morning.
Nov. 26, at 11 o'clock, on four months' credit, about 200 pieces ingrain, Venetian, list, hemp, cottage, and rag carpetings, oil cloths, rugs, etc. 11 20 5t
LARGE SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS.
On Monday Morning.
Nov. 29, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 11 23 5t

MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS.—(Lately Salesmen for M. Thomas & Sons.) No. 529 CHESNUT Street, rear entrance from Minor.
Sale No. 529 Chesnut street.
HANDSOME WALNUT PARLOR, CHAMBER, AND DINING-ROOM FURNITURE, Fine Mirrors, Piano-Forte; Large and Superior Fireproof Safes; Handsome Walnut Bookcases, Chandeliers, Fine Plated Ware, French China and Glassware, Fine Harness, etc.
On Wednesday Morning.
Nov. 24, at 10 o'clock, at the auction rooms, No. 529 Chesnut street, by catalogue, a large and excellent assortment of very superior Walnut Household Furniture, etc.
Peremptory Sale by order of Assignees in Bankruptcy.
Estate of J. Kinsley Taylor
TAYLOR'S OLIVE BRANCH BITTERS.
On Wednesday morning,
Nov. 24, at 11 o'clock, at the auction rooms, by catalogue, 400 cases Taylor's Olive Branch Bitters. Will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.
THREE VERY SUPERIOR BILLIARD TABLES.
On Wednesday,
Nov. 24, at 1 o'clock, 2 rosewood second size Billiard Tables, marble beds, balls, cues, cue racks, etc., complete; one full size Billiard Table, balls and cues complete, all in excellent order.
TWO FINE STEAM ENGINES, PLANER, CUTTING MACHINE, AND OTHER MACHINERY,
On Wednesday,
Nov. 24, at the auction rooms, at one o'clock, very fine steam engine, 15-horse power, new, and in complete order; small steam engine, new; planing machine; rotary disc cutter; and other valuable machinery. 11 20 3t
Sale at the Quaker City Oil Works, Gray's Ferry road, between Thirtieth and Thirty-first streets.
THREE LARGE STILLS, GRATE BARS AND DOORS, 20-HORSE BOILER, BUILDING STONE, THREE WORMS, PIPE, LARGE TUBS, SMALLER TANK, AGITATOR, ETC. ETC.
On Friday Morning,
26th instant, at 11 o'clock, at the Quaker City Oil Refinery, Gray's Ferry road, between Thirtieth and Thirty-first streets, 3 large stills, 160 and 125 barrels each; grate bars and doors, 20 horse boiler, 3 sets worms, copper; large quantity of pipe, 2 and 3 inch; 2 extra large tanks, 10,000 gallons each; small tank, agitator, wooden tank, copper tank, settling tub, 3000 fire brick, 300 perches building stone, etc. etc.
May be seen on the morning of sale. 11 22 4t
SALE OF STOCKS AND REAL ESTATE.
On Monday,
Nov. 29, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Philadelphia Exchange, Third and Walnut streets, will be sold, without reserve—
STOCKS.
Estate of James J. Martin, deceased.
32 shares Steamship Dock Company.
20 shares do. do. do.
36 shares do. do. do.
24 shares do. do. do.
1-10 interest in the Big Hickory Association of Warren county.
150 shares Wood Preserving Co. of Pennsylvania.
50 shares Camden and Amboy Railroad.
1 share Mercantile Library.
REAL ESTATE.
THREE-STORY BRICK RESIDENCE, No. 704 S. Fifteenth street.
THREE-STORY BRICK DWELLING, No. 703 Wyoming street.
VALUABLE BUILDING LOT, No. 507 South Sixth street, between Lombard and South streets; 20 feet front 90 feet deep.
TWO-STORY BRICK DWELLING, No. 1539 North Thirteenth street, above Jefferson street; lot 17 feet front by 80 feet deep.
Executor's Peremptory Sale—Estate of Ann Murphy, deceased—BUSINESS STAND, Ridge avenue and Green street. 11 20 t
Executor's Peremptory Sale—Estate of the late John Bartram, deceased.
VERY VALUABLE NUMISMATIC COLLECTION, [illegible] American and Foreign Coins and Medals, Etc.
Rare [illegible] Monday and Tuesday Afternoons,
On [illegible] commencing each day at 3½ o'clock, the Nov. 29 and 30, [illegible] able Numismatic Collection, rare entire large and very va[illegible] per coins; English silver, American gold, silver, and [illegible] pieces, very fine Colonial, Washington, and patt[illegible] medals, Roman coins, large assortment of store [illegible] and foreign copper coins, superior walnut [illegible] nets, etc.
Catalogues one week previous to sale. [11 [illegible]

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street, rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom street.
Sale at No. 1110 Chesnut Street.
LARGE SALE OF ELEGANT FURS, VERY RICH CARRIAGE AND SLEIGH ROBES, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, FUR CAPS, HOODS, GAUNTLETS, MUFFLERS, SKATING HATS, CHILDREN'S FURS, ETC.
On Tuesday and Wednesday Mornings,
Nov. 23d and 24th, at 11 o'clock, at the auction store, No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold a large invoice of elegant Furs, comprising Hudson Bay, mink, beaver, Siberian squirrel, ermine, fitch, Astrachan, etc. Cloaks, capes, muffs, and cuffs. Also, children's furs of various kinds.
SLEIGH AND CARRIAGE ROBES.—A large assortment of robes, comprising white Angora, Hudson Bay wolf, silver grey badger, black bear, Rocky Mountain wolf, African bison, panther, leopard, brown Angora, prairie wolf, raccoon, etc.
FUR CAPS, GLOVES, MUFFLERS, ETC.—Also, fur hoods, caps, gloves, mufflers, etc. [11 22 2t
SALE OF TRIPLE-SILVER PLATED WARE, IVORY-HANDLE TABLE CUTLERY, BRONZE EIGHT-DAY CLOCKS, PAINTED VASES, ETC.
On Tuesday and Wednesday Evenings,
Nov. 23 and 24, at 7½ o'clock, at the auction store, No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold, an assortment of Silver Plated Ware, comprising:—Tea service of six pieces, with trays to match; dinner and breakfast castors; butter-dishes; spoon-holders; forks; ladles, etc.
IVORY-HANDLE TABLE CUTLERY.—Also, an invoice of ivory-handle table cutlery; bronze clocks; painted vases, etc. 11 22 2t

LIPPINCOTT, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS, No. 240 MARKET Street.
LARGE SPECIAL SALE OF SCOTCH, IRISH, AND FRENCH EMBROIDERIES,
By order of Mr. ROBERT MACDONALD.
On Wednesday Morning,
Nov. 24, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 11 22 2t

C. D. McCLEES & CO., AUCTIONEERS, No. 506 MARKET Street.
SALE OF 1500 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, ETC.
On Thursday Morning,
Nov. 25, at 10 o'clock, including a large line of city made goods.
N. B.—Sale every Monday and Thursday. 11 23 2t

BY B. SCOTT, JR., SCOTT'S ART GALLERY, No. 1020 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

CARPETINGS, ETC.

NEW CARPETS.
AXMINSTERS,
WILTONS,
VELVETS,
BRUSSELS,
3-PLYS AND INGRAINS,
Venetians, Druggets, Oil Cloths, Etc.
LEEDOM & SHAW,
No. 910 ARCH STREET,
9 23 3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.—A New Course of Lectures, as delivered at the New York Museum of Anatomy, embracing the subjects:—How to Live, and What to Live for; Youth, Maturity, and Old Age; Manhood Generally Reviewed; The Cause of Indigestion; Flatulence and Nervous Diseases Accounted For; Marriage Philosophically Considered, etc. etc. Pocket volumes containing these Lectures will be forwarded, post paid, on receipt of 25 cents, by addressing W. A. LEARY, JR., S. E. corner of FIFTH and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia. 2 3§

DR. M. KLINE CAN CURE CUTANEOUS Eruptions, Marks on the Skin, Ulcers in the throat, mouth and nose, sore legs and sores of every conceivable character. Office, No. 23 South ELEVENTH, between Chesnut and Market Str ets 1 1 §

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION.

The Centennial Celebration of St. George's M. E. Church—Sketch of its History—Its Former Pastors—Programme for To-morrow.

St. George's M. E. Church, situated on Fourth, near New street, will celebrate to-morrow the one-hundredth anniversary of its dedication. Special exercises of an interesting character will take place in the church building, in the morning, afternoon, and evening.

St. George's is the oldest church of its denomination in the city, and was among the first in the country. It has been served by a long line of some one hundred and twenty pastors, about twenty of whom are now living. Many names noted in connection with the history of Methodism in this country are among the number, and also many of the strongest preachers and bishops of the Church.

The first meeting of Methodists held in this city, which was the nucleus from which the congregation sprung, was a class of seven persons collected by Captain Webb, an officer of the British army, who was also instrumental in introducing Methodism in Long Island and in building it up in New York.

This class of seven first met in a loft which had been obtained from a sail-maker named Croft. The loft was situated near the drawbridge which then spanned Dock creek, at Front street, on the Delaware river. The building now numbered 248 and 250 S. Front street, which is still a sail-loft, is said to be the place. This was in the year 1768.

The first society which was formed from this class consisted of James Emerson and wife, Miles Pennington and wife, Robert Fitzgerald and wife, and John Hood. James Emerson was the first Methodist class-leader in Philadelphia.

The building known as St. George's M. E. Church, was first erected in 1763 by twelve members of a German Reformed congregation, then at the corner of Fourth and Sassafras streets, intending it for their own place of worship. They bought the lot of a Dr. Shippen, and erected a building of about fifty-five by eighty-five feet. They were not able to carry the enterprise through, however. They became embarrassed, and it has been said that they were imprisoned for the debts which they had contracted. It is said of them that when their acquaintances inquired of them as they looked through the prison windows, "For what were you put in jail?" they answered "For building a church." To go to jail for the pious deed of building a church became a proverb throughout the city. An act was passed by the Provincial Assembly in 1769, which provided for the sale of the church, and the payment of its debts.

On the 12th of June, 1770, the church was deeded to William Branson Hockley, in consideration of £700. On the 14th of June, 1770, Mr. Hockley, by deed, conveyed the property to Miles Pennington (a Methodist, and member of the first society), for £650, Pennsylvania currency. On the 11th of September, 1770, the said Miles Pennington, tallow chandler, by deed, conveyed the church to Richard Boardman, Joseph Pilmoor, Thomas Webb, Edward Evans, Daniel Montgomery, John Dowers, Edmund Beach, Robert Fitzgerald, and James Emerson, who at that time constituted all the male members of the congregation, for £650. The building had long been known by the name of St. George's, but it does not appear that it was baptized by this name until 1780. The first time that the name is recorded is in 1781; before that time it was known as "Our preaching house."

The building was fitted up in a very cheap style for worship, and the Methodists left entirely, if they had not done it before, the sail-loft of Mr. Croft. When Howe's army entered Philadelphia in 1777, this house was occupied by a portion of it, and whatever fixtures the Methodists had put in were torn out. Other places of worship received similar treatment. They were used as barracks, storehouses, and even stables by the army. Long after peace was proclaimed the implements of war lay around St. George's. But although the British dispossessed the Methodists of St. George's, making it a riding school for their cavalry, it is said they showed some regard to them (probably on account of the side Mr. Wesley espoused in this contest, which seems to have been the cause that led them to favor Wesley Chapel and the Methodists of New York), by giving them the use of the First Baptist Church in Lagrange place, in Front street, to worship in; thus showing them a little more favor than was manifested to the Baptists and Presbyterians.

When the British army left Philadelphia the Methodists began to rally and to build up their shattered cause, which was in a worse condition than it [illegible] years before. They made out to put a [illegible] floor in the east end of their church, [illegible] her half had its natural earthen floor. The se[illegible] were equally coarse, and the pulpit was a square box in the north side, near the door, that was in the church before it was modernized.

In 1779 Mr. Garrettson was sent, by Bishop Asbury, from the quarterly meeting in Kent county, Delaware, to preach for and reorganize the Philadelphia brethren. He continued with them two months only, and was followed by Philip Cox, and in 1780 John Cooper and George Mair were appointed to the Philadelphia Circuit, and ever since there has been a supply.

In process of time the house was floored from end to end, and more comely seats were put in [illegible] new pulpit which is described as a ta[illegible], with a [illegible]ab on a post, after the fashion of the tim[illegible]. The pulpit was [illegible]h, it held but one pers[illegible]on, and scarcely had room [illegible] allow any action in the speaker. This second [illegible] stoo[illegible] in the centre of the east end of the [illegible]. The house was not plastered until Dr. [illegible] to America, and the Methodists were [illegible] into a Church.

During the first fifteen years that the Methodists worshipped in St. George's they sat under the ministry of most of the Fathers that planted Methodism in America; such preachers as Boardman, Pilmoor, Webb, Williams, King, Asbury, Wright, Watters, Rankin, and some two score and more of others.

There was no church in the connection that Bishop Asbury labored as much for as St. George's of Philadelphia. It was for nearly fifty years the largest place of worship that the Methodists had in America. It was in fact their cathedral. In 1772 Bishop Asbury was endeavoring to raise £150 to discharge the debt upon it. In 1782 he received a subscription of $270 to relieve it of the incumbrance of ground rent. In 1786 he was trying to discharge its debt, which then amounted to £500. In 1789 he called a meeting of the principal members to consult about incorporating it.

The galleries were put in about 1791, after the Methodists had owned it for more than twenty years. In 1795, after preaching in it, Bishop Asbury remarked:—"To my surprise, I saw the galleries filled;" what he had not seen before. In 1798 he held his last meeting with the trustees, to consult about the church, when it was resolved to raise a subscription to complete it. This was the condition in which the building was fifty years ago. During the present generation it has been improved by the addition of a basement story and other arrangements. Those who see it now cannot imagine how it looked eighty years ago. It has been repeatedly altered, and is now receiving a new interior coat in honor of its birthday to-morrow.

St. George's was the mother of most of the Methodist churches in this city. Some thirty-four churches have at different times been founded by parties of members from that congregation. The Ebenezer Church, the colored "Bethel" and "Zoar," were contemporaries, though of later formation. The first offspring of St. George's was formed by the secession of some fifty members, who rented the north end of Mr. Whitefield's Academy to worship in; and in 1801 they bought the south end, which became their church for more than thirty years. This afterwards became the Union M. E. Church.

At the celebration to-morrow all the living ministers who have ever been connected with St. George's are expected to be present, and take part in the exercises. An original hymn has been written by Miss Fanny C. Crosby, to be sung on the occasion. The presence of Father Boehm will be one of the most interesting features. This patriarch is said to be the oldest living Methodist itinerant preacher. He is now in his ninty-fifth year, and has been for sixty-nine years an itinerant.

There will be three sessions—at 10 A. M., 3 P. M., and 7½ P. M.—for which the following is the order of exercises:—

10 A. M.—Reunion of former pastors, Bishop Simpson in the chair.

1. Singing and prayer.
2. Singing.
3. Historical sketch by the present pastor, Rev. M. D. Kurtz.
4. Address by Father Boehm.
5. Singing.
6. Addresses by former pastors—J. Holdich, Bishop Scott, T. J. Thompson, B. Weld, A. Atwood, F. Hodgson, W. Cooper, J. Lewis, J. S. Porter, W. Roberts, E. L. Janes, J. T. Cooper, J. Castle, W. M. D. Ryan, J. A. Roche, J. D. Curtis, W. C. Robinson, R. H. Pattison, D. W. Bartine, and M. D. Kurtz.

3 P. M.—Reunion Love Feast, Rev. Dr. Cooper in the chair.

1. Singing and prayer.
2. Introductory address.
3. Singing.
4. Speaking by members, former members, their descendants, and others.

7. P. M[illegible]Closing exercises, Bishop Scott presidin[illegible]

[illegible]d prayer.

[illegible]tory address.

[illegible] by ministers and laymen formerly con[illegible]he charge.

[illegible]gy and benediction.

[illegible]R MONEY FROM THE CITY.—By a notice [illegible] from the office of the City Treasurer, and [illegible] elsewhere, it will be seen that that official [illegible]pared to cash all the registered city war[illegible] to No. 54,000. As interest on these warrants [illegible]n the 16th inst., it is advisable for persons [illegible]ny of them to present them for payment at

UNVEILING.

The Monument at Girard College—A Description of It, and the Ceremonies To-morrow Afternoon.

The Councils of 1868 passed an ordinance to erect a monument within the walls of Girard College to the memory of the graduates of that institution who either fell in battle or died of wounds received during the late Rebellion. The Mayor affixed his signature to the bill, and the contract for the construction of the memorial was awarded to S. Struthers & Son. They immediately set to work, and to-morrow afternoon the result of their labors will be unveiled in the presence of the students of the College, City Councils, Heads of Departments, and a few invited guests.

The monument consists of a base of granite, a die, and a Grecian canopy, supported by four pillars of Cleveland sandstone. Beneath the canopy, and resting upon a die, is a life-like statue, in Italian marble, of a volunteer at parade rest. The entire structure is twenty-four feet high and ten feet square at the base. The four sides of the pediment are highly embellished with designs of the coat-of-arms of Pennsylvania, Science, Literature, and the emblems of war. On all the sides of the base are marble shields, on which are the following inscriptions:—

Especially I desire,
that by every proper means, a
pure attachment to our
Republican institutions
shall be formed
and fostered
in the minds of the scholars.
Will of
Stephen Girard.

Erected A. D. 1869
To perpetuate the memory and
record the
Service
of Pupils of this College
who in the then recent contest for the
preservation of the American Union
Died
that their country might live.
Fortunati Omnes
Nulla dies unquam memori
vos eximet ævo.

Joseph W. Oswald, James D. Smith,
Charles Logan, George Ritter,
Robert Buddock, John S. Tyler,
Antietam.
John B. Scheetz, Gettysburg.
John Bussinger, William U. Bayne.
Chancellorsville.
James Neeson, Fredericksburg.
Andrew J. McIlravey, Fair Oaks.
James McNamee, Mechanicsburg.
Samuel Lilly, Williamsburg.
Augustus D. Goodwin, Gaines' Mills.
Robert Cornwall, Petersburg.
Joseph Riddle, Richmond.
Adam R. Patton, Newbern.
Edwin Merkle, Fort Darling.
Thomas P. Wynkoop, Andersonville.
Joseph T. Newell, Millen Prison.
James F. Miller, Libby Prison.
Philip A. W. Banks, George Tanner,
In Hospital.
William H. Callam, Camp Brandywine.

The designer of the statue is our fellow-townsman J. A. Bailly, Esq., and of the monument S. Struthers & Sons.

The exercises to-morrow afternoon, at the ceremony, will be commenced in the chapel of the institution at 3 o'clock. They will consist of addresses by Charles E. Lex, Esq., President of the Board of Directors, and William E. Littleton, Esq., and D. K. O'Connel, Esq., graduates of the College. The company assembled will then repair to the monument, which is located between the main building and the one to the east, where the ceremony of unveiling will be performed.

ODDS AND ENDS.—Temperance meeting to-night at Nineteenth and Master streets.

—Our Eighth street retail merchants are gradually falling into the system of keeping open their stores until 10 P. M.

—The law in reference to close driving is almost a dead letter, so far as enforcement goes.

—Girls employed in canning tomatoes make on the average five dollars per week.

—Stone fighting in Independence Square is the latest juvenile divertissement.

—Oysters are now being shipped from this city to San Francisco, packed in ice.

—Where water is most plentiful there exists most dirt, vide Delaware avenue.

—Hon. Charles Sumner would rather make a speech than be "interviewed."

—The monkey who suicided was interred yesterday in an ash heap.

—Oyster saloons are being opened in almost every corner basement.

—Our confectioners' windows are sore temptations to the little boys.

—Manayunk wishes a separate representation in Congress.

—The city is being flooded with indecent Parisian show cards.

—Brigham Young, Jr., is 33 years old.

—The newsboys enliven Germantown.

PHILADELPHIANS IN YALE COLLEGE.—The annual catalogue of Yale College, just issued, contains the names of the following students hailing from Philadelphia:—Robt. George, Stephen McNeille, A. M., in the Senior class, Theological department; Harry Degen Ziegler, in the Junior Department of Philosophy and the Arts, Shippen Wallace, a special student; Norman White Cary, Senior class; George Alexander Robinson, Senior class; William Morris, Junior class; Joseph French Page, Senior class; John Bethell Uhle, Junior class; Charles Reed, Sophomore class; Christopher Wetherill, Sophomore class; Clement Brooke White, Sophomore class; Holmes Elias Sadler, Freshman class. The total number of students at Yale now is 736, and it is estimated that the annual expenditure of this class, in the town of New Haven, is nearly a million of dollars; and we wish that our sapient Councilmen would stick a pin in this fact on the next occasion that a discussion arises on the subject of the Almshouse property. If measures of wisdom prevail it is possible that Philadelphia, within the next century, will keep her sons within her gates, and attract strangers there also; but who can tell what a man will do in a Common Councilman's chair?

MEETING OF THE REFORMED GENERAL SYNOD.—The General Synod of the Reformed German Church will meet to-morrow evening, the 24th inst., in Christ's Reformed Church, Green street, below Sixteenth. Delegates will be present from all parts of the country, and matters of great importance to the Church will be brought before the body for consideration. The meeting will continue for several days. The statistics of the Reformed Church, of which this General Synod is the representative, are as follows:—The Eastern Synod reports for 1868, 286 ministers, 706 congregations, 86,657 members, 50,391 unconfirmed members, 691 Sunday Schools, with 31,233 Sunday scholars, and benevolent contributions amounting to $63,744·38. Adding the statistics reported by the Synod of Ohio and adjacent States, and by the Northwestern Synod, we have a total as follows:—Ministers, 565; congregations, 1181; members, 115,483; unconfirmed members, 68,186; Sunday Schools, 991, with 44,435 Sunday scholars, and benevolent contributions amounting to $87,284·09.

ANNIVERSARY EXERCISES.—The first anniversary of Trinity Union Mission Sunday School, under the superintendence of William M. Clark, Esq., and Prof. J. W. Shoemaker, will be held in Athletic Hall, Thirteenth street, above Jefferson, this evening, commencing at half-past 7 o'clock. The programme, which is one of more than usual interest, consists of addresses by the Rev. Dr. Smiley, Rev. Joseph E. Smith, John Wanamaker, Esq., and others; a select reading by Mrs. R. H. Shoemaker; solos, quartettes, Sunday School hymns, etc. etc. Tickets free, to be had at the door.

PETITIONS are being prepared for general circulation, praying that the Senate and House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, at the next meeting of the General Assembly, will re-enact the Ten Commandments. We have heard of no formal opposition to the matter, but have grave doubts if it will be possible to secure the passage of any such act, owing to the general character of our Assemblymen, and the immense political influence of those engaged actively in business pursuits that will be affected thereby.

BURGLARY.—Some time during last night burglars effected an entrance into the dwelling No. 1312 Chesnut street, occupied by Mr. Kyle, by the following means:—Entering the unfinished building No. 1318, they proceeded to the roof, thence across the roofs of Nos. 1316 and 1314 to No. 1312, and breaking open the trap-door, passed down. A number of trunks stored in the upper stories were broken open, and some silver ware secured, with which the rascals escaped.

CHARGE OF ROBBERY.—William Logue, charged with attempting to enter a house at Eighteenth and Walnut streets, on the 17th inst., was captured last night at Twenty-third and Market streets. Alderman Kerr gave him a hearing, and held him in $2000 bail to answer.

A FEMALE TILL-TAPPER.—An aged woman, name unknown, yesterday entered the drinkery of Charles McKenna, No. 701 N. Twenty-third street, and took from the till thereof $8. She was seen leave the premises by some of the neighbors, but no attempt was made to arrest her.

QUADRILLE PARTY BY BECK'S BAND.—The fiftieth quadrille party of this well-known Philadelphia organization will take place to-morrow (Wednesday) evening, in Musical Fund Hall. The efforts of former years are a sufficient guarantee of its success.

GAS EXPLOSION.—About 11 o'clock last night one of the bartenders employed at Petted's saloon, southwest corner of Tenth and Sansom streets, was seriously injured by the explosion of gas which had accumulated in the cellar from a leakage.

NOTICE.—The Thomas Cochran who was bound over yesterday by Recorder Givin to answer the offense of swindling is a resident of Camden, N. J.

OUR "ERIE."

What Becomes of the Earnings of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad?—The Investigation by a Committee of Common Council.

By a resolution passed at the last meeting of Common Council, a committee was appointed to inquire why the Directors of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company had not declared any dividends to the stockholders out of the 30 per cent. of which they were in receipt from the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, by whom their road is leased and run. The committee held a meeting this morning, Mr. W. F. Smith in the chair. The chairman opened the proceedings by reading to the committee the following article, which appeared in the financial column of the *Inquirer* yesterday:—

The well-timed resolution introduced in Common Councils on Wednesday, requesting inquiry to be made as to the reason why the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company has declared no dividends, has created quite a sensation on the street. 'Bulls' and 'bears,' regular operators and outsiders—the 'longs' in Pennsylvania and the 'shorts' in Reading—have devoted themselves to an examination of the affairs of the Philadelphia and Erie; or, as the brisk operators, who have a horror of wasting a word, call it, the P. and E. Well, these clever gentlemen have found out all about the Philadelphia and Erie; and as the grand result of the investigation is given in figures, it may be relied upon as correct.

This matter interests all classes of our citizens. The city of Philadelphia, many years ago, "assisted" the Philadelphia and Erie with the snug sum of $1,300,000; on this amount the company has never even paid simple interest. In the early years of its history it was unable so to do, but of late the company has been doing a flourishing trade, and the full treasury has unfortunately not reminded the directors that they owe not only an immense amount of money to the citizens of Philadelphia, but that their present prosperity, nay, very existence, is due to the liberality and enterprise of the city. The Philadelphia and Erie is leased to the Pennsylvania Central (the best managed railroad on this continent), and receives for its share 30 per cent. of the gross earnings, the Pennsylvania retaining the other 70 per cent.

The income from this source last year was sufficient to pay all the interest due by the company and leave a surplus of ninety thousand dollars. For the current year the gross earnings will exceed the aggregate of last year by from $400,000 to $500,000. Exclusive of this, the fortunate Philadelphia and Erie will this year receive two hundred thousand dollars on account of dividends from its interest in the Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad, another flourishing corporation.

The money from this source added to the thirty per cent. of the gross earnings, will run up the surplus of the current year to $450,000 at least. A portion of this large profit should, in common justice, be applied to the payment of dividends. It will take about $300,000 of this sum to pay a five per cent. dividend, of which $122,500 would be payable to the city of Philadelphia, and to that amount our overburthened tax-payers would be relieved. The money is due; the company have it to spare; why not pay it?

Not willing to trust even the shrewd investigations of the stock people in this matter, we have compiled, from the attested records of the Philadelphia and Erie, a table of earnings of the last ten months of the last current year. The figures are very interesting, and as reliable as they are suggestive of a handsome dividend, something even larger than 5 per cent.

Earnings for 1868. *Jan. to Nov. 1.*		*Earnings for 1869.* *Jan. to Nov. 1.*	
January	$193,500	January	$210,057·71
February	172,014	February	200,000·00
March	173,000	March	230,568·00
April	220,673	April	280,000·00
May	249,400	May	280,000·00
June	245,000	June	250,000·00
July	208,000	July	208,000·00
August	252,870	August	299,084·00
September	276,000	September	305,600·00
October	298,800	October	342,000·00
	$2,269,657		$2,605,259·71
			$2,269,657·00
Increase thus far in 10 months			$335,602.71

Notwithstanding the above heavy increase, there is still another important fact that does not appear, and is worthy the most careful consideration. November and December are the harvest months of the Philadelphia and Erie. For the last two months of the year trade on this road is the heaviest, and the earnings for this and next month will exceed that of any other two months in the year, and will be largely in advance of the amounts earned during the corresponding period in 1868. Therefore, why not 6 per cent., Messrs. Directors of the Philadelphia and Erie? But certainly 5; that can be paid and leave a handsome sum in the treasury for contingencies.

On motion of Mr. R. M. Evans, a sub-committee of three, consisting of Messrs. Evans, Grant and Smith, was then appointed, with instructions to wait upon the officers of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company, and obtain from them the desired information in relation to the non-payment of dividends, the result to be reported to the full committee as soon as possible.

AN ELECTRIC LAMP-LIGHTER.

An Apparatus for the Lighting of Street Lamps by Electricity.

This morning an exhibition of a new invention for lighting street lamps by electricity was given in the store of Miskey, Merrill & Thackara, on Chesnut street. It is an Eastern invention, and gave much satisfaction to all who witnessed the trial. The whole apparatus consists of a small box about two and a half inches square, which is attached to each burner. The boxes are connected by wires with a central office, something after the fashion of our fire-alarm boxes. A small battery and one operator can control the entire city. The wires which are required for the purpose are encased in a small tube and can be laid under ground. A city can be divided up into circuits of one hundred lamps each. It will require about four minutes to light one circuit. The circuits are all started at the same time by means of clock-work worked by telegraph and separate batteries. The time now required to light and extinguish the lamps by hand is about two hours.

The boxes under the burners are so arranged that the lamps of each circuit light successively, and not simultaneously, so that a much less electric force can be used. One cell with a Rumpkoff coil is sufficient to light the circuit. The gas is not turned on at one general head, and then lighted, but each burner, by an automatic arrangement, turns the gas both off and on, as may be wanted. There is thus no waste of gas. The gas does not have to be lit before it is wanted. It can be turned on and off in a short time, and several times in one night if the weather should make it necessary. The cost of employing the boxes is about $5 to each lamp, not including the laying of wires. The cost of introduction, it is said, is more than made up in the course of one year by the saving of gas and of the wages of lighters. The cost of running, when once introduced, is inconsiderable.

The invention is to be tried on a street in Boston, by private enterprise, when it is expected that the city will adopt it. Efforts are being made to accomplish the same thing in Philadelphia.

THE RECENT BANK ROBBERY IN BOSTON.—The various papers of yesterday and to-day contain accounts of the ingenious robbery which was committed at the Boylston Bank, Boston, Mass., by which nearly one half a million of dollars was stolen from the institution. Of this amount, but $500 was the property of the bank, the remainder having been left for safe keeping over Sunday by depositors. This robbery shows that an urgent necessity exists for the incorporation in every city and town of a trust and safe deposit company, who shall erect not only fireproof but burglar-proof buildings, in which valuables may be stored without the depositors of the same running any risks of its being stolen. A few years since a number of enterprising gentlemen of this city, seeing the importance of this matter, had an act passed by the Legislature incorporating them, under the name of the Fidelity Insurance, Trust, and Safe Deposit Company of Philadelphia. They immediately erected one of the handsomest structures which adorn our city, at Nos. 329 and 331 Chesnut street. The objects of the company are for the safe keeping of valuables *under guarantee*, and the renting of safes in its fireproof and burglar-proof vaults. A long time did not elapse before the public showed its appreciation of the labor of these gentlemen, and their vaults have been made the abiding place of millions upon millions. In addition to the fire and burglar proof nature of the building and the vaults, and the guarantee against loss, there is a strong detail of uniformed policemen on day and night duty, so that it is impossible for any depositor to suffer any loss, even should all these obstacles be overcome by burglars.

ON THE SQUARE.—With a view to better preserve the chickens which are kept in Washington Square, the authorities have determined after this date to keep the square closed against the public, who intrude often where they have no right. These chickens are of the best breeds and annually increase in number. The value of each fat hen is affected greatly by the chicken cholera which it is reported is raging in the neighborhood, and the authorities have acted with an unprecedented energy and foresight in the matter, for which the thanks of the Society for the Alleviation of Cruelty to Animals should be voted. The cost of superintendence and repairs of this square is so trifling, not amounting to over $4000 per annum, that these chickens can be fed at an expense not exceeding $200 per annum each. It formerly cost about $60 per annum for each one of the squirrels kept by the city, and no one who has the welfare or reputation of the city at heart can begrudge this trifling outlay for so desirable a result.

A "MOKE" CAPTURED.—At a late hour last night a "moke" named Edward Smith was captured whilst endeavoring to make away with some clothing which he had stolen from a residence near by. Edward was before Alderman Kerr this morning for a hearing, and was held in $1000 bail to answer.

A RAID.—The police of the Seventh district last night made a circuit of their bailiwick between the hours of 8 and 11 P. M., and succeeded in arresting 13 street-walkers and 10 corner-loungers. Alderman Toland held the parties severally to bail to answer.

THEFT OF OVERCOATS.—About 6 o'clock last night, an u[illegible] individual walked into the hall-way of the [illegible] No. 511 Franklin street, and took there[illegible] fine overcoats, with which he escaped.

MORE CARELE[illegible].—This morning the police reported finding open [illegible]es in the First district during last night.

WHISKY.

Convention of Whisky Dealers.

A meeting of the whisky dealers has been called to meet in Chicago on to-morrow (Wednesday), the 24th instant. The delegates have been going West for some two or three days past. The following is a copy of the circular for the original meeting of the National Association to appoint delegates, which explains the object of the convention:—

ROOMS OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF DEALERS IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC SPIRITS, No. 111 WALNUT STREET (third story).—Dear Sir:—You are respectfully invited to attend an adjourned meeting of the above-named association at their rooms, on Monday next, November 15, 1869, at 4 o'clock P. M., to hear report of committee appointed at last special meeting, as also the appointment of delegates to attend a general convention of distillers, rectifiers, compounders and wholesale liquor dealers, to be held at Chicago on the 24th day of November, 1869. The object of said convention is to endeavor to have a modification of the present mode of collecting the tax on whisky, yet without diminishing in any way the revenues of the Government, as also to have the present onerous system of stamps, books, etc., annulled, so as to give each firm the privilege to carry on their business without the delays, annoyances, and complications to which the trade is now subjected. As this meeting is of vital importance to each and every liquor dealer, it is hoped there may be a full attendance. By order of the President.

L. L. HYNEMAN, Secretary.

REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, ETC.—The following real estate, stocks, etc., were sold at noon to-day, at the Philadelphia Exchange, by M. Thomas & Sons:

$4000 Lehigh Valley Railroad	93¾ pr ct.
$1000 Lehigh Navigation Gold Loan	96⅝ pr ct.
$1000 Lehigh Navigation Mortgage Loan	81 pr ct.
$1000 Lehigh Navigation Mortgage Loan	85 pr ct.
$150 United States Five-twenties, 1882, registered, May and November	113¼ pr ct.
$650 United States Five-twenties, 1865, registered, January and July	115 pr ct.
$2000 United States Five-twenties, coupons	115⅝ pr ct.
$1000 Allegheny county coupons	76 pr ct.
$1500 North Pennsylvania Railroad	88¼ pr ct.
$1550 Schuylkill Navigation Mortgage, 1867, reg.	70 pr ct.
$1000 Schuylkill Navigation Boat and Car Loan	62 pr ct.
$2000 Union Canal Bonds	5 pr ct.
5 shares Franklin Fire Insurance Co.	407 pr sh.
11 shares Lykens Valley Coal Co.	28·50 pr sh.
21 shares Bristol and Frankford Turnpike	24 pr sh.
1 share Philadelphia Library Co.	31·50 pr sh.
2 shares Pennsylvania Academy Fine Arts	10 pr sh.
Pew in Grace Church, No. 41 south aisle	30
$2000 Schuylkill Navigation Reg. Con. Loan	53 pr ct.
15 shares Camden and Atlantic R. R., preferred	19 pr sh.
7 " Reliance Insurance Co.	45 pr sh.
7 " Westmoreland Coal Co.	100 pr sh.
2 " Girard Fire and Marine Ins. Co.	114 pr sh.
8 " Pennsylvania R. R. Co.	54·62 pr sh.
7 " Minehill and Schuylkill Haven R. R.	52·87 pr sh.
22 " Schuylkill Navigation, preferred	13 pr sh.
8 " Philadelphia National Bank	157·25 pr sh.
11 " Commercial National Bank	56·50 pr sh.
3 " Mechanics' National Bank	34·50 pr sh.
1 " Western National Bank	77 pr sh.
4 " Commonwealth National Bank	56 pr sh.
2 " Louisville Bank	89 pr sh.
$6000 Pennsylvania R. R. bonds, due July 1, 1910	91 pr ct.
$5000 Philadelphia City 6s, old	95⅞ pr ct.
$6000 Lehigh Navigation, first mortgage	81¼ pr ct.
19 shares Second and Third Streets P. R. W.	41 pr sh.
100 " Union Passenger Railroad Co.	42 pr sh.
4 " Southwark National Bank	114·25 pr sh.
6 " Bank of North America	231·87 pr sh.
20 " Enterprise Insurance Co.	47 pr sh.
11 " Locust Gap Improvement Co.	5 pr sh.
5 " Academy of Music, with ticket	95 pr sh.
1 " Mercantile Library Co.	7 pr sh.
Lot No. 461, Woodland Cemetery	50 pr sh.
SECOND (North), Nos. 625 and 627—Four-story Brick Store	$17,700
EIGHTH and OXFORD, N. W. corner—Large and valuable Lot	18,200
SEVENTH (North), No. 14—Business Location	10,100
ELEVENTH (North), Nos. 909 and 911—Two genteel Dwellings, each	2,000
NEW and PROSPECT Avenue, Chesnut Hill—Elegant Country Seat	14,900
VINE, No. 611—Modern Residence	18,200
WALNUT, east of Fifty-fifth—Lot	600
MONTROSE, No. 2221—Genteel Dwelling	1,695
GROUND RENT, $63	900

CONCERT AT SAILORS' HOME.—There was a concert given last evening at the Sailors' Home, No. 422 S. Front street, below Pine, by the quartette of the Blind Asylum, Miss Fithian, Miss Gill, Messrs. Parvin, Pitcher, and others taking part. Mr. Reybold gave some of his choice selections on the violin. The concert was very interesting, and passed off very satisfactorily to all present, particularly the sailors, quite a number of whom were present at the first of the kind given at the Home. By particular request, the concert will be repeated on Monday evening, December 6. It is hoped that this may be the beginning of a series of entertainments attractive to the sons of the ocean, which may turn them from the grog-shop and be conducive to their welfare and happiness during their temporary stay at the Sailors' Home. A temperance meeting is held at the Home every Monday evening, and is well attended, and the friends of the sailor in goodly numbers are present. "And sweet are the songs the sons of ocean sing."

MIXED CLINICS.—The students of the Bellevue Hospital, New York, held a meeting yesterday, at which the following resolutions were offered and *voted down*:—

Resolved, That we, the students of Bellevue Hospital Medical College, desire to express our approbation of the motives which actuated the students of the following-named institutions (Jefferson Medical College and University of Pennsylvania) in their efforts to have female students excluded from attending with them the various clinics of the Pennsylvania Hospital; that we uphold them in the position they have taken, and assure them of our hearty co-operation, sympathy, and support.

Resolved, That we lament that relations with the Commissioners of Charities and Correction and the status of female students under the laws of New York are such that we cannot follow their example, and demand that female students shall attend those clinics alone which are provided for them exclusively, into whose sanctity we have no desire to intrude.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$200 City 6s, Old... 95½	100 sh Read...2d&i.49·31
$1000 Leh Con l.b5. 80	100 do.s5wn&i.49·31
$2500 U S 6s, '81.rg..117⅞	700 do....rg&i.49·31
100 sh Cata Pf..... 35	200 do.s5wn&i.49·31
8 sh Cam & A R.	500 do.......c. 49⅛
s5wn....119¾	500 do....b5&i. 49¼
20 do.........119¾	100 do..b5&i.49 3-16
6 sh Penna R..... 54½	100 do.......49 3-16
1 do.... ... 54½	100 do.....b30.49·31
300 sh New Creek.. ½	

SECOND BOARD.

$600 City 6s, New.	25 sh Penna R.... 54½
2 days..102	19 do......ls. 54½
$100 do.....Old. 96	12 sh 2d & 3d St R. 41
$500 Pa 6s 2 se.....107	100 sh Adams E.b60. 58½
10 sh Leh Val....ls. 53¾	

TO THE PUBLIC.—THE FOLLOWING notice has been found upon the premises of many of the residents upon Green street, and in lack of any clearer evidence it is to be presumed that it emanated from the Nicolson Pavement Company:—

"OFFICE OF THE NICOLSON WOOD PAVEMENT COMPANY, NO. 731 WALNUT STREET, Nov. 15, 1869.—Sir:—I am informed that you are about to have laid, or cause to be laid, in front of your dwelling, a wooden pavement, constructed upon the plan and an infringement of letters patent granted to Samuel Nicolson, dated August 8, 1854, reissued August 20, 1867, and extended for the term of seven years, from August 8, 1858.

"You are hereby notified that you will be held personally liable to me in damages for said infringement, as the licensee and agent, under said Nicolson Patent, for Philadelphia, and you are notified not to pay over any money which may now be due or may hereafter become due to the parties laying or about to lay said pavement.

"JONATHAN TAYLOR,
"Agent and Licensee of Nicolson Wood Pavement Co.
"By his Attorney,
"GEORGE HARDING."

If Jonathan Taylor, acting either upon his own judgment or under the advice of counsel, flatters himself that the Philadelphia Wood Paving Company (assignees of Alexander Miller's Improved Wood Pavement) are to be swerved from their legitimate purpose of paving such of the streets of Philadelphia as its citizens and public authorities contract with them for, by any such *paper raids* and *verbal bombast* as the foregoing, he certainly labors under a species of hallucination which would make him a fit candidate for some one of our charitable institutions.

In order to relieve his mind of any uncertainty upon a subject of such deep concern, we *now* and *here* declare that we have begun the work of paving Green street with our pavement, and intend to prosecute it to final completion, unless interrupted by some more substantial means than that to which the aforesaid Taylor and his *fellow-mourners* have hitherto resorted, of which we entertain no fears, and furthermore, that we will now, and at all times hereafter, hold each and every, the residents and property owners upon said street, harmless of any and all damage in consequence thereof.

It is high time the patentees and owners of other and better pavements than the Nicolson should expose a claim of exclusiveness which has long been asserted and sustained by *sheer impudence*.

1t J. M. BICKEL, President.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

Watches, Jewelry, and Silver-Ware.

W. W. CASSIDY,
No. 12 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
Would respectfully call the attention of purchasers to his stock of
American, English, and French
GOLD AND SILVER LEVER WATCHES,
FINE GOLD JEWELRY, ETC.
SILVER WARE, EQUAL TO COIN.
PLATED WARE.
A general assortment of PLATED WARE.
RICHLY PLATED TEA SETS, URNS, ETC.
The above goods will be warranted what they are sold for, and at the lowest CASH PRICES. 11 23 tuthlot rp

THIRD EDITION

WASHINGTON.

The Excitement Growing Out of the Gunboat Seizure—Spain will Probably Content Herself with Remonstrating—Trouble in the Naval Board.

GENERAL NEWS.

Preparations at Salem, Mass., for the Peabody Obsequies—The Brokers' Special Tax—Survivors from a Wreck Reach Boston—Founding of a Free School.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Arrival of Shipwrecked Mariners in Boston.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BOSTON, Nov. 23.—The brig Ocean Belle, which arrived at this port last night from Inagua, October 24, brought as passengers Captain Elliott, mate, and two men, late of the brig Cariva, wrecked after leaving St. Mark, for Boston.

Minister Installed.

The Rev. John Dewitt, of Irvington, will be installed as pastor of the Central Church and Society on Wednesday, the 1st of December. The sermon will be preached by the Rev. Dr. Storrs, of Brooklyn, New York.

The Sculptor Wilmore.

Mr. Martin Wilmore, of this city, has been commissioned to execute the statuary designed to ornament the exterior front of the new Post Office.

The Peabody Obsequies.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

SALEM, Mass., Nov. 23.—At a meeting of the citizens of Peabody held last evening, to take action in regard to the funeral obsequies of the late George Peabody, a series of appropriate resolutions were passed, and a committee, consisting of nine of the Board of Selectmen, to co-operate with the trustees of the Peabody Institute, were appointed with full powers to make all the necessary arrangements for the obsequies. The Rev. William Barbour, of the Bangor Theological Seminary, has accepted an invitation to deliver the funeral sermon on for the occasion of the public services.

Dartmouth College Affairs.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

CONCORD, N. H., Nov. 23.—The trustees of Dartmouth College have granted the President, Rev. Asa D. Smith, three months' leave of absence on account of ill-health.

A Noble Bequest.

The will of the late Franklin Symonds bequeaths $20,000 to the town of Warner for a free school.

The Bank Robbery—No New Developments.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BOSTON, Nov. 23.—There are no new developments in the Boylston Bank robbery. A portion of the losers held a meeting this morning, and on a comparison of figures it was shown that $256,000 had been taken; the total loss will reach $300,000.

A Long Voyage.

Captain Neil, of Boston, who left Baltimore in command of the ship Ellen Hood, bound for Yokohama, and who had been given up as lost, turns out to be alive. He reached his destination after the long trip of 250 days.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.

The Spanish Gunboat Excitement.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

There is a good deal of excitement in official and diplomatic circles here to-day, concerning the action of the Government in seizing the Spanish gunboats.

The Spanish Minister had an interview with the Secretary of State this morning, and will leave for New York to-day. It is understood that he did not obtain any satisfaction from Mr. Fish, the latter informing him that the determination of the administration was fixed, and there was no prospect of it being altered.

The Spanish Minister has telegraphed to his Government, informing it of the result of his interview with the Secretary of State, and of the determination of the United States to seize and hold the gunboats. He awaits instructions from his Government. The general impression here is that Spain will satisfy herself with protesting against the action of our Government. Very few think she will resort to stronger measures.

Revenue Seizures.

The Internal Revenue Bureau has information of the seizure, for evading revenue, of twenty-eight cases of tobacco in the Second District of Ohio; of a whisky still in the Seventh Virginia District; of 27,400 cigars in the First Indiana District, and of a stock of liquors in the Fourth New Jersey District. Information has also been received of the arrest and indictment of Wm. A. Henderson, at Cincinnati, for conspiring to defraud the Government.

Trouble in the Naval Board.

There is said to be some trouble in the Naval Board for settling the line and staff question, and things are at a dead-lock. The matter at issue will be submitted to Secretary Robeson for his decision.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Money Market.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Nov. 23.—Money is easy at unchanged rates. Gold opened 126⅛, advanced to ¼@⅜, and again receded to ⅛. Government bonds opened steady at a slight advance.

In stocks the feeling was buoyant in the morning, and the prices of yesterday were well sustained. Later, however, there was a decline. Northwest fell from 73⅛ to 72¼; do. preferred from 87⅞ to ½; Pacific Mail from 52½ to ¼; Central from 183⅜ to 183. Reading was steady at 98⅛@¼.

The Tax on Brokers.

It was officially stated this morning that Judge Pierrepont had not decided in favor of the views held by Mr. Webster, late Assessor of the Thirty-second District, relative to the tax on brokers. The announcement was made in denial of an article published in this morning's *Times*.

New York Money and Stock Markets.

NEW YORK, Nov. 23.—Stocks steady. Money 6@7 per cent. Gold, 126⅛. Five-twenties, 1862, coupon, 115⅝; do. 1864, do., 113⅛; do. 1865, do. 114; do. do., new, 115¼; do. 1867, 116; do. 1868, 115⅞; Ten-forties, 107⅛; Virginia sixes, new 54; Missouri sixes, 91; Canton Company, 52½; Cumberland preferred, 26½; New York Central, 182¾; Erie, 28⅛; Reading, 98⅛; Hudson River, 162¾; Michigan Central, 120; Michigan Southern, 90⅛; Illinois Central, 137; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 83⅛; Chicago and Rock Island, 104⅛; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 185⅜; Western Union Telegraph, 35⅛.

WEDDING INVITATIONS ENGRAVED IN THE NEWEST AND BEST MANNER.
LOUIS DREKA,
Stationer and Engraver,
No. 1033 CHESNUT Street.

THE ARCH STREET
STATIONERY EMPORIUM,
NAGLE & CO.,
NO. 630.
PARTY, WEDDING, AND SOCIABLE CARDS AND INVITATIONS. 11 5 3mrp

CURTAIN MATERIALS.
REAL LACE CURTAINS,
NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS,
WINDOW SHADES,
REPS, DAMASKS, TERRIES, all colors,
TASSEL, GIMPS, FRINGES, ETC.
W. H. CARRYL & SONS,
No. 723 CHESNUT STREET,
In E. H. Godschalk & Co.'s Carpet Store, two doors above our old stand. 1t

CHESAPEAKE TERRAPIN.
DELAWARE TERRAPIN.
ALL KINDS WILD GAME.
JOHN MARTIN,
11 9 1mrp No. 1115 MARKET Street.

FOURTH EDITION

EUROPE.

Dr. Livingstone's Safety Fully Assured—A Letter from the Great Traveller Dated May, 1869—Delegates to the Œcumenical Council—Paris Tranquil.

Safety of Dr. Livingstone.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—It is now absolutely certain that the great African traveller, Rev. David Livingstone, is safe. The Duke of Argyle yesterday received a telegram from the Governor of Bombay, containing information that he (the Governor) had just received a letter from Livingstone himself, dated Ujiji, May 13, 1869. The telegram says, "Livingstone is in good health, and is everywhere well treated."

The Bishop of Havana.

MADRID, Nov. 23.—The Bishop of Havana, who was recently arrested at Cadiz, was brought to this city to-day under guard. He will have an examination immediately.

Arrival of Œcumenicals in Rome.

ROME, Nov. 23.—About one hundred and fifty Bishops have already arrived here. Many of them are from America.

Wreck on the Scottish Coast.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—The ship Spendthrift, from Shanghai, with a cargo of tea, has been totally wrecked off Dungenness, only fifty miles from port.

Failures in Liverpool.

There have been many failures in the grain trade at Liverpool. Several firms had extensive American connections.

Paris Tranquil After the Elections.

PARIS, Nov. 23.—The city is entirely tranquil. Ministers Bourbeau and Leroux have been re-elected deputies.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 23—1 P. M.—Cotton dull. Yarns and fabrics at Manchester are quiet.

PARIS, Nov. 23—The Bourse opens quiet; Rentes, 71f. 70c.

FRANKFORT, Nov. 23.—U. S. Five-twenties opened active.

PARIS, Nov. 23.—The Bourse closed steady. Rentes, 71f. 65c.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Revenue Collected on Tobacco.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—Supervisor Perry, of North Carolina, under date of November 20, gives the following statement of the amount of revenue collected on tobacco in the Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth districts of the State for the six months ending October 31, 1869, as compared with the same months of the preceding year, viz.:—Fourth district—For 1868, $18,279·16; for 1869, $143,890. Fifth district—For 1869, $65,249·46; for 1868, $214,779·54. Sixth district—For 1868, $18,603·35; for 1869, $84,789·33.

Another Aspect of the Gunboat Question.

The object of libelling the Spanish gunboats now under detention at New York is simply to bring the question before the courts, with a view to the release of the vessels, and is between the contractors and the Government, and is not in this aspect interfered with by Spain through its diplomatic representatives. It will be recollected that these vessels were detained at the instance of the Minister from Peru, who was apprehensive that they would be issued against that republic, although hostilities by Spain against Peru had long ago ceased. The assurance is given in official quarters that there is nothing political in the legal proceedings of our Government in connection with the affairs of Cuba.

Naval Orders.

Lieutenant-Commander A. R. Yates is detached from the Boston Navy Yard, and ordered to Portsmouth, N. H., for duty under Rear-Admiral Thatcher. Master George W. Cosker is ordered to duty on the Pacific fleet. Ensign H. C. Stenson is ordered to ordnance duty at the Portsmouth Navy Yard. Ensign B. M. Thompson is ordered to report to Lieutenant-Commander Matthews for torpedo duty. Assistant Paymaster L. G. Boggs is ordered to duty at member of the board of which Commodore M. Smith is President, and having before it the subject of naval rank.

FROM NEW YORK.

Detectives Working Up the Great Bank Robbery.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Nov. 23.—A special train, chartered in Boston, brought to this city this morning a full delegation of Boston detectives, who will remain here to ferret out the burglars of the Boylston Bank. They received $16,000 from the Bank officials, and are stimulated with a hope of a great reward. Detectives Leeds and Jones aired themselves in Broadway this morning. It is understood that some of the detectives have got one prisoner, but he is haylofted, and has not yet been taken to police headquarters.

Excitement in Cuban Circles.

The investigation in the case of the Spanish gunboats is going on at the United States District Attorney's office, and the papers are being prepared as rapidly as possible. Senor Alfaro, of the Cuban Junta, had an interview with the District Attorney to-day on the subject.

The Bogus Custom House Seizures.

In the bogus custom house seizure case the examination was resumed to-day before Commissioner Shields, but no new facts were elicited, and the case was adjourned to the 24th inst.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Nov. 23.—Cotton lower; sales of 200 bales at 25⅛c. Flour dull, and prices favor buyers, but are without decided change; sales of 7500 barrels. Wheat heavy; sales of 41,000 bushels No. 2 at $1·23@1·24; No. 3 at $1·09; winter red at $1·30@1·33. Corn firmer and scarce; sales of 36,000 bushels at $1·11@1·12. Oats steady. Beef quiet; new mess, $5@13; extra mess, $10@17. Pork firm; new mess, $32·50. Lard quiet; steam rendered, 18½@18¾c. Whisky dull at $1·07.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Steamer Arrived.

BOSTON, Nov. 23.—The steamship Nesterian, of the Montreal Ocean Steamship Company's line, arrived last night. She brings twenty-eight cabin and one hundred and ninety-five steerage passengers and a full cargo. The Nestorian is the first steamer of the season at this port.

FROM THE WEST.

The Fallen Building Accident in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 23.—The body of Peter Wedenhouse was taken from the Fifth street ruins last night. Two or three more bodies are believed to be in the ruins.

Robbing the Plate.

A young man named Barnet was publicly excommunicated from the Walnut Street Presbyterian Church last Sunday for extracting money from the weekly collections. He confessed to having purloined about one thousand dollars since last February.

Health of General Meigs.

Quartermaster-General Meigs, of Washington, who has been suffering from severe erysipelas for some days past, is recovering.

VELVETS! VELVETS!

C. H. HAMRICK & CO.,
(LATE HAMRICK & COLE),
No. 45 North EIGHTH Street
WILL SELL TO-DAY,
Lyons Velvets, All Silk,
$10, $12, $13·50, $15, $16·50, $18, $20.
Black and Colored Silks, Every Style
$1·50, $1·75, $2, $2·25, $2·50, $2·75, $3, $3·50, $4, $5.
BROCHE SHAWLS,
SPLENDID GOODS AT REDUCED PRICES.
SUPERB SILK EPANGLINES,
Last week, $2·75, now $2·00; last week, $2, now $1·50.
ALL-WOOL SERGES AND POPLINS,
MARKED DOWN 20 PER CENT
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